THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 23, 1845.

☞Yesterday, on motion of A. Wylie, Jun., Esq., JAMES ROBINSON of Allegheny, was admitted as an Attorney at Law in the several Courts of this county.

☞On motion of Hon. Walter Forward, FRANK JOHNSTON was admitted as an Attorney at Law in the several Courts of this county.

Who Sacrificed McCandless? who! Can the Post tell. Every body knows who made a most ungenerous and unkind assault upon Mac, just at the time he should have been most sustained by his party in his own county, if there was any desire to see him in the Senate.

The Post is very quiet about the *Sub-Treasury* patriot, M'NULTY, whose love for the dear people knew no bounds, and who has contrived to ease them of their own money. What lectures, and expostulations, and reproaches, and *phillipics* should we have heard if a Whig Clerk had been guilty of such conduct. But this immaculate patriot, this *Locofoco par excellence*, is treated as tenderly as an erring child by an affectionate parent. "Tom and the baby" "roars him like any sucking dove." We fear that this *Sub-Treasury patriot* is only about a fair sample of what we may expect under the new dynasty, where party services will be more considered than merit, and leg treasurers are to be trusted rather than those legalized institutions, which private individuals deem safe enough for their deposits.

BOSTON.—The Whig Ward and County Committees having declined to nominate any other candidate for the office of Mayor, and referred the whole subject to their constituents; the Whig Young Men held a meeting on Friday evening and nominated WM. T. EUSTIS, Esq. The election took place on Monday last.

☞The public Works of Pennsylvania were offered for sale on Monday last, but not a bid was received. The sale was adjourned until next day.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have passed a bill directing the liberation of T. W. Dorr, on the sole condition of his taking the usual oaths of allegiance to the State. The Dorr members of the Legislature voted against the bill—we suppose, on the calculation that Dorr in prison and a martyr is more available for them than Dorr at large. We shall see what the Chepachet hero himself will determine.

The Nashville papers announce the death of THOS. H. FLETCHER, Esq. an eminent member of the Bar of that city. He died suddenly of apoplexy, on the 12th inst., whilst alone in his office

The Indiana Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 13th inst., after a session of six weeks, without choosing a U. S. Senator.

☞The Old College building, on Walnut St., Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—A debate took place on Thursday in the House of Representatives relative to the disposal of the forthcoming copies of the narrative and illustrations of the Exploring Expedition. It appears that the arrangements hitherto made for this purpose have been upon a scale too narrow and contracted, and quite unsuitable to the national character of the work in question. The debate finally terminated in the adoption of a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the select committee to whom the subject is referred be instructed to inquire and report to this House at their earliest convenience, what are the best terms on which a copy of the large edition of the history of the Exploring Expedition, with the atlas, may be obtained for each Congressional district and Territory of the United States, with the view of depositing the same in some public library or other literary or scientific institution in each district and Territory; also, what will be the expense of the work without the atlas; and, if there is more than one edition, what the difference, if any, in them, and at how early a day the work may be had.

The Baltimore American says, that besides the large edition in folio, which is to be published and disposed of by the Government at the public expense, a quarto edition is to be published by Lieut. WILKES on his own account. He has used for this smaller edition of his own, the plates engraved at the expense of the Government for the folio edition.

☞The Louisville folks are completely aroused on the subject of a daily packet line between that city and Pittsburgh, and the Journal discusses the feasibility and utility with great force. The following article from that paper gives strong and sufficient reasons for the establishment of such a line:

Daily Line of Steamboats to Pittsburgh.—The project of establishing a daily line of packets between this city and Pittsburgh is, we are glad to learn, attracting interest in the right quarter. It is a matter of surprise that the many and obvious advantages which would result from such a line, have not long since induced men of ability and enterprize to establish it. Cincinnati, a much less eligible point for such a line, already has one, which, we learn, is a source of great profit to its owners; and we earnestly hope that our men of capital and enterprise will speedily take the proper steps to secure to themselves and to our city the advantages of such a line of packets.

Those most conversant with Western trade are entirely convinced that such a line of boats would be very profitable. The trade is already immense, and is increasing every year, and regular packets always have the preference over transient boats. Under such circumstances, it is pertectly clear that the contemplated line will, if perfected, be a money-making one to all concerned. Let the proper number of boats, with fine accommodations for passengers, capacious in size and light in draft, be constructed, and they can enjoy a monopoly of the trade. That especial reference should be had to the comforts of the travelling community is shown in the vast number of passengers who now travel on the Ohio. The establishment of a daily line from this place to Pittsburgh, we are assured, will immediately be followed by another line hence to St. Louis, and in all probability, by another to New Orleans. That passengers would select these boats is obvious, for they would have regular periods for starting, and travellers would gladly go in them and thus escape the uncertainty, suspense, delays, and doubtful accommodations to which they are now subjected.

The number of passengers from New Orleans and St. Louis, going east by the way of the Ohio, is prodigiously great, and the profits derived from them alone would be a most important consideration. It is very well known that thousands from below pass by our city on boats bound up the river in order to take passage on the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh line. Were a similar line in existence between this city and Pittsburgh, it would be preferred by a large majority of the traveling community, who would greatly prefer to take passage on our inapproachably fine boats engaged in the New Orleans trade, if they were certain of a boat going up on reaching this city. Nor would this line fail to secure a very large proportion of travelers descending, as their punctuality and superior accommodations would prove irresistibly attractive.

It is also obvious that in carrying freight such a line would be eminently successful. In carrying way freight, they would have an equal chance with the Cincinnati line above that city, while they would be greatly preferred to carry freight to all places below Cincinnati. The transhipment of freight at Cincinnati is a serious consideration. Delays of from one to three or four days are very common, and owners of freight, anxious to avoid the delays and dangers incident to the present arrangement, would, from interest, give preference to the proposed line.

Viewed from all points the profits which would inevitably result to the owners of such a line seem so certain that we cannot but wonder that men of capital and enterprise have suffered them to slip through their fingers so long.

PLANK ROADS.

Quite an interest is excited is the Western Reserve about *plank roads*, and it is proposed to construct one from Cleveland to Wooster. We learn from the Rochester Democrat tha plank roads are now becoming quite general throughout Upper Canada. Experiments have fully proved their cheapness over McAdam roads. The plank road out of Toronto, towards Kingston, has been in operation eight years, and has required but little repairing. It is supposed it will last two or three years longer, before new planking will be required. After leaving the planks, you go to a McAdam road, which has cost more per mile to keep in repair for eight years than it did to construct the plank road. The McAdam part of the road is now being planked as a matter of economy. Three cords of pine wood are easily drawn by a span of horses on the plank road.

We have conversed with a gentleman from Canada on the subject, who tells us that plank roads are most delightful to travel over, and are found to be the best and cheapest roads that can be constructed, far superior and a great deal cheaper than any stone turnpike roads. They can be kept clean in the muddiest weather, and are equally good at all seasons, are not affected by the weather, and are very durable. Cannot the experiment be tried in the neighborhood of this city.

Senators from New York.

We learn from the Albany Evening Journal, that on Saturday last, JOHN A. DIX and DANIEL S. DICKINSON, were elected Senators in Congress from the State of New York, to fill the unexpired terms of SILAS WRIGHT and NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE. The Whig members voted for WILLIS HALL and MILLARD FILLMORE, and the Navive Americans for HARMAN B. CROPSEY and JONATHAN THOMPSON.

The Journal says:

General Dix is claimed by the 'Young Democracy,' as one of their sort, and is said to entertain the same views on the subject of Annexation as those professed by Silas Wright. Mr. Dickinson, on the other hand, has avowed himself an "immediast."

The New York American says:

"Mr. Dix, is a man of cultivated mind, of gentlemanly manners, and most uncertain politics.

An Adams man in '25, while still an officer in the Army—and sent abroad by Mr. Adams, as bearer of despatches to some Northern Court, with a *per diem*, that gave him an opportunity of European travel—he returned, and, as the tide made for Jacksonism, he became a Jacksonman, and establishing himself at Albany, faithfully followed the fortunes of the Regency there, until of later years, in the family quarrel which exists in the harmonious party, he has leaned to the Young Democracy. But his leaning; on whatever side, will never, unless we much mistake the man, incline him to the losing side."

Of Mr. Dickinson, the Tribune pithily says:

"He is a cleverish sort of a buffoon in a barroom law-suit or a Legislative hall, and mixes up Joe Miller and the Bible so as to make a rather amusing harangue on matters in general, no matter what the subject in hand may be; but he sadly lacks ability, statesmanship and dignity for the exalted station to which he has by strange fortune and sharp management been elevated. He will form a class by himself in the Senate. There is scarcely a county in the State from which the majority might not have selected a man better fitted to be a Senator.

With regard to annexation, we suppose, as at present advised, Mr. Dix is against it. Mr. Dickinson is certainly for it."

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1845.

In *Senate*, Mr. Benton presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri on the subject of Annexation, when he took occasion to make a few remarks, similar to his formerly expressed sentiments. He was for conciliatory measures, and for *constitutionally* annexing Texas.

Not much other business of importance was transacted. The Bill to enable the Postmaster General to acquire a permanent right of way upon railways, was laid upon the table.

In the *House*, the hour of meeting was changed from 12 to 11 o'clock A. M.

The Texas debate then proceeded. Mr. Hammett of Miss. concluded his speech, and Mr. Hudson of Mass., and Mr. Marsh of Vt. addressed the House. Mr. Marsh contended that the South had done Northern men great injustice from the manner in which they had opposed Abolition petitions, and defended their own Institutions.—Where an opposer of Slavery would be Lynched at the South, a friend of Slavery and a Slaveholder would be heard in defence of the Institution at the North, and would be treated with all the courtesies of a gentleman by the worst Abolitionist at the North. More, he would be defended to the last drop of blood in every Constitutional right that belonged to him.

Mr. M. wished that there might be a more conciliatory feeling between Northern and Southern men, and as a Northern man he invited Southerners to visit the North, where they would find occular demonstration that they were not the "plunderers," "robbers," "pirates," "incendiaries" and "fanatics" they were represented to be.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 20th, 1845.

The majority of the House of Representatives met in caucus on Saturday evening. The attendance, I am told, was larger than the previous caucuses, but not very large.

It was agreed that the Texas debate should end on Saturday at 2 o'clock, and that the daily hour of meeting on and after Tuesdry, should be eleven o'clock.

The first part of the caucus order was carried out in the House this morning, and the second part of it will no doubt, be consummated at the close of the week. The caucus, I believe, did nothing towards agreeing upon a plan for the annexation of Texas, and it is not easy to say what progress that measure has made since the caucus held two weeks ago. Certain it is, that the friends of annexation have gained nothing by the long discussion with all their advantage of numbers. Perhaps another caucus may be able to bring order out of confusion, but it is not safe to rely upon any thing, for the future is doubtful, in regard to a vote of annexation of Texas by the House beyond all conjecture.

Mr. Benton's speech in the Senate to-day disappointed all who heard it, on account of its brevity, and it is so carefully non committal in regard to the annexation of Texas, that it will prove much more perplexing to his enemies than his friends. As I read it he is just where he was during the last session of Congress.

Mr. McNulty has been under examination today with the view of giving bail, but had not done so at a late hour.

Between three and four o'clock this afternoon, a son of Major BARKER, the Ex-Comptroller of the Treasury, shot himself in the head. He is quite a youth, and his friends report that the act was entirely accidental.

The next U. S. Senate.

The gentlemen here named have been chosen U. S. Senators for six years from the 4th of March next:

Maine,	*John Fairfield*, re-elected.
Massachusetts,	DAN'L WEBSTER, vice *R. Choate*.
Rhode Island,	ALBERT C. GREENE, vice J. B. FRANCIS.
Connecticut,	JAREZ W. HUNTINGTON, re-elected.
Vermont,	SAMUEL S. PHELPS, re-elected.
Pennsylvania,	*Daniel Sturgeon*, re-elected.
Delaware,	JOHN M. CLAYTON, vice R. H. BAYARD.
Maryland,	REVERDY JOHNSON, vice W. D. MERRICK.
Ohio,	THOMAS CORWIN, vice *Benjamin Tappan*.
Missouri,	*Thomas H. Benton*, re-elected.

Whigs in SMALL CAPITALS—Locos in *italic*.

So far there is a net Whig gain of one, but the States to elect are certain to overbalance it, viz:

New York—A Loco in place of N. P. Tallmadge;		
New Jersey—A Whig	"	Wm. L. Dayton;
Virginia—Doubtful,	"	Wm. C. Rives;
Mississippi—A Loco	"	John Henderson;
Tennessee—Doubtful,	"	E. H. Foster;
Indiana—Doubtful,	"	Albert S. White;
Michigan—A Loco	"	Aug's. S. Porter;

Here are three certain gains to Locofocoism, and a fair chance for three more. The next Senate is certain to stand 24 Whigs to 25 Locos, with the three doubtful states above noted to settle the preponderance. One of them gives a practical Locofoco majority as the Vice President, Dallas, has a casting vote in any case of a tie. There can be no reasonable doubt of a Polk majority in each House of Congress.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 20, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—In the House this morning, it being "petition day," but little was done. Among the petitions, omitting those for new counties, (particularly "Blair," which now engrosses half an hour daily in presenting petitions,) the following may be of interest to your readers, viz:

By Mr. Nicholson, from Jesse Maxon of Beaver county, praying the House "to secure employment to the industrious, and to industry an equitable reward,"—something of the Fourier kind, I presume.

By the same gentleman, a petition of one hundred citizens of Beaver county, for an expression of the Legislature against the Annexation of Texas.

By Mr. Walton, six for deciding by vote on the granting of tavern licenses.

By Mr. Baily, one of similar tenor.

By Mr. Sankey, two from citizens of Mercer county, for a repeal of the law of March 25, 1826, relative to fugitive slaves, and so much of the act of March 1, 1780, as allows the holding of slaves in Pennsylvania. Every philanthropist will agree in at least the latter petition, but I presume the signers took the very poor mode of succeeding in these measures by voting the Birney ticket, and defeating Mr. Pearson by voting for a Birney candidate. We trust they may speedily repent their folly, and not be caught in such a foolish move again.

Mr. Sanderson offered a resolution calling for the names of all persons pardoned by Gov. Porter, during his term of office, the crimes which they had committed, and the grounds for extending clemency in each case—which was agreed to.

The rules of the Pension Committee were the subject of some discussion to-day; when finally settled I will send you a copy, as their publication is of interest to all applicants.

In place—Mr. Herr read a supplement to the Act to sell the Main Line—its provisions were not read.

Mr. Dunlap, a supplement to the Act abolishing the Nicholson Court and releasing the State lien on the Nicholson estate.

A bill relating to taxes on ground rents, passed; also one relative to the pay of the County Commissioners of Berks.

In Senate, the nomination of Judge Burnsides as an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, came up for consideration in Executive Session. This gave rise to much debate, in which Messrs. Darsie, Sullivan, Champneys, Sterigere and Hill participated.

Mr. Sterigere moved a postponement until Saturday, which was urged on the ground that a proposition was pending for the reduction of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court to three, which might render further action on the nomination unnecessary. Strong appeals were made for Mr. Burnsides, one reason given for immediate action being the fact of his having resigned the President Judgeship of the 7th District on receiving the commission for the Supreme Bench. Despite all the appeals made in his favor, the postponement was carried by a vote of 19 to 13.

A motion to take up the Interest bill was lost, 17 to 13—not two-thirds, which was required to suspend the rule.

On motion of Mr. Darsie, the *present* Governor was requested to give full information relative to the Insane Asylum, near Philadelphia, as required by the resolution passed on the 8th, to which no answer has yet been received. Those who have speculated upon the unfortunate fear an exposure of their infamous misdeeds, and David R. Porter is the very man who would aid in their concealment.

On motion of Mr. Sullivan, the Committee on Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the tax law of last session as relates to the Revenue Commissioners.

STATE TREASURER.—James R. Snowden, of Venango, was to-day chosen State Treasurer.—The vote stood as follows:

James R. Snowden, Dem.,	71
John Gilmore, Whig,	48
Joshua Bethel, Native,	9

Had Mr. Mann required it, he would have been re-elected.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at Governor Shunk's expected appointments, particularly Mr. Secretary Miller. Mr. Petriken and George W. Layng, Esq., of your city, are both mentioned for Deputy Secretary—I presume Mr. Layng will get it.

I hear no more at present of Mr. Foster's Bank Bill, but have no doubt the subject will be fully considered this winter, and some plan of operations for the future decided upon.

Moses Y. Beach, of New York city, is here, to attend to the interests of the Lehigh Bank, in which he is almost the only stockholder. The rotten affair—the first fruit of the "individual liability" plan—will be fully exposed, it is to be hoped.

The inauguration is the great subject of conversation now—in fact, nothing else is spoken of.—Soldiers are coming here by the hundred from all quarters, and we shall doubtless have quite a display to-morrow, at least in the military way. The "inaugural" you shall have by the next mail.

From the New York American of Monday.

FROM CHINA.

By the fast ship *Paul Jones*, from Canton, accounts one month later than those *via.* England, are received.

Our treaty was ratified by the Emperor of China, and went into effect at Canton on 25th September.

Mr. Fletcher Webster, and other gentlemen, attached to the American Embassy to China, arrived in the Paul Jones.

The Hong Kong papers reach 27th Sept. Various extracts follow:

An abstract of the annual report of the trade of Calcutta, shows that both imports and exports have very largely increased. The following paragraph all that relates to the trade with the United States:

With America our trade has apparently no tendency to increase, though it is subject to great fluctuation. Thus, in 1835-36, the imports were 17 lakhs, in '37-38 7 lakhs and a quarter; in '39-40, 15 lakhs; in '41-42, 48 lakhs and a half, and in the last year 13 lakhs. The importation of piece goods has remained nearly at the same point; it fluctuates between two lakhs. The increase in the import of copper, however, has been remarkable. In '30-40, the imports were to the extent of 20,000 Rs; '40-41 they reached 60,000 Rs; in '41-42, they rose to the amount of 192,000 Rs; since which time there has been a trifling decline, though from a comparison of three years there appears a tendency to a steady increase.

The papers mention the total wreck of the American ship Convoy, on the 1st, on the Island of Luconia.

Mr. Gutzlaff, formerly missionary in China, has abandoned this employment and become an assistant police Magistrate in Hongkong.

A correspondent of the Frlend of China, of Sept. 4, gives an account of the baptism, by the American Missionaries of ten Chinamen who had renounced the superstitions of their own religion and embraced Christianity. Seven were baptised by Rev. Mr. Shuck, of whom five had been Confucionists, and two Budhists; and three by Rev. Mr. Dean. Two of them are men of high literary attainments, and the whole have been for a long time under close christian instruction. The same paper says that two small churches of native christians have been formed in Hongkong, one composed of those who speak the Canton dialect, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Shuck, and the other of Teichew men, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Dean, and adds that the efforts of these worthy men to disseminate religion among the millions of China, is worthy the support of the philanthropic of every name.

A sergeant of one of the regiments was murdered by an Indian follower on the 2d of Sept.

The Hongkong Gazette of Sept. 24, contains the following:—

"AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.—We learn from private letters lately received by a gentleman here, that the merchants in the United States accustomed to send goods to China, have, engaged the whole of the Cotton goods adapted for that market that can be manufactured from the 1st June to the end of October."

CURING MEAT.

The difference between doing a thing right, or doing it wrong, is perhaps nowhere more obviously known, than in curing salted provisions. There are few people who do not relish a slice of nice ham, or corned beef; and many a good housewife can speak of the various advantages, in the mysteries of cookery, which belong to well cured, clear, pickled pork. It is a very easy matter to have all these things of good quality, yet it is too often the case that we find them put up or managed in so careless a manner, that they are actually unwholesome, or in such condition that they can only be eaten by persons of the strongest appetites.

HAMS.—The following mode of preparing hams we have practised for several years, and can with confidence recommend it to others.

For every one hundred paunds of meat, take five pints of good molasses, (or five pounds of brown sugar,) five ounces of saltpetre, and eight pounds rock salt—add three gallons of water, and boil the ingredients over a gentle fire, skimming off the froth or scum as it rises. Continue the boiling till the salt, &c., is dissolved. Have the hams nicely cut and trimmed, packed in casks with the shank end down, as the pickle will thus strike in better. When the pickle, prepared as above, is sufficiently cool, pour it over the hams. They may be in pickle from two to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces, or the state of the weather—more time being required in cold, than in warm weather. Beef or mutton hams, intended for smoking and drying, may be cured according to this mode, and will be found excellent.—Much of the goodness of hams depends on smoking. They should be hung at such a distance from the fire as not to be heated. They should be hung up with the shank end downward, as this will prevent the escape of their juices by dripping. Small hams, wanted for immediate use, will answer with two week's smoking, but larger ones, and those wanted for keeping should be smoked four weeks or more.

Different articles are used for smoking. Perhaps sawdust from hard wood, where it can be conveniently had, is on the whole to be preferred. Corn-cobs are first rate, and are said by some, to make the "sweetest" smoke of anything. Chips of maple and hickory, or the small twigs and branches of those kinds of wood, do well.

Hams are sometimes cured by adding pyroligneous acid to the pickle, but having had no experience with this mode, we cannot speak of its advantages. Another mode, which we have seen practised, is to *smoke the barrels or casks* in which the hams are to be kept, and let them remain in pickle till wanted—only taking them out a sufficiently long time before using them to drain properly. The barrels are smoked by being placed over small fires of chips, cobs, &c., for several hours. The essence of smoke which is thus imbibed by the barrel, is imparted to the pickle and thence to the meat.

BEEF.—The best pieces for corning, are the plates and briskets. Pack the pieces in casks, giving a very slight sprinkling of salt between each piece. Then cover the meat with a pickle, made by boiling together, in 4 gallons of water, 8 lbs. of salt, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 3 oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. pearlash, for 100 lbs. meat. Keep a heavy flat stone on the meat, that it may be well immersed in the pickle. Beef packed in this manner, will keep a year, and will rather improve than grow worse.

Another mode recommended by a gentleman of long experience, in the packing of beef and pork, is the following: For 100 lbs. beef, take 4lbs. brown sugar, 4 oz. saltpetre, and 4 quarts of fine Liverpool salt—mix all intimately together, and in packing, sprinkle it evenly over the meat. Add no pickle, the dissolving of the salt, &c., with the juices of the meat, will be sufficient. Keep the meat closely pressed together by a good weight. We are assured that this is the best mode of packing beef that is intended for keeping over the summer, and that the quality of the meat is unexceptionally fine.

CLEAR PORK.—For this we prefer salt and water. After having divided the hog, take off the shoulders and hams, and all the lean meat, cut the sides crosswise into strips, four or five inches wide, and after covering the bottom of the cask with salt, pack the strips in layers set edgewise, as closely as possible round the cask, with plenty of salt between each layer. When the cask is full and has settled for a day or two, put in cold water enough to fairly cover the pork. There is no danger of using too much salt for clear pork—no more will be taken up by the meat, than is needed. —*Albany Cultivator.*

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 25, 1845.

☞The Locos of this city are making preparations to receive JAMES K. POLK with all fitting honors, provided he shall consider it worth while to visit us.

ANNEXATION PROSPECTS.

The prospects for annexation are at present rather gloomy. Although multifarious projects have been presented to both Houses, nothing like any settled plan of action has been agreed upon, and it will be exceedingly difficult to reconcile the many conflicting interests and opinions. The South Carolina politicians, and all who favor that school, promote annexation as a *slave* scheme entirely, while the Northern Democrats are not willing to go before their constituents after lending themselves to such unrighteous proceedings.—They ask that the territory shall be divided into free and slave States, and the question be put on the ground of National glory and interest. The Calhoun nullifiers will not agree to this, as they only want Texas for slaveholding purposes; annexation on any other ground would be injurious to their interests.

But besides these, difficulties are arising to the project from Texas herself. Influences are at work in the "lone star" against the measure, which will be hard to overcome. By an extract from the Picayune, in another column, and by a letter in the New York Tribune, from Galveston, we learn that difficulties have arisen between the Government of Texas and Gen. DUFF GREEN, the Consul of the United States at Galveston, and who is supposed to be intrusted with powers to favor annexation. The General, it seems, has offered something in the shape of a bribe or bonus, to the President, JONES, and that officer, justly indignant, has issued his Proclamation revoking all connection between DUFF GREEN and the Government of Texas, "for reasons best known to the Executive." The rejection of TYLER's treaty, it is said, has produced a great reaction in Texas, and the people are now generally opposed to the measure, as well as the President and Gen. HOUSTON. It is said Gen. HOUSTON intends to take the stump against it. The confused state of Mexico, by relieving the Texans from a fear of invasion, has led them to care less about annexation.

☞No bid was offered for the Main Line on Tuesday, the second day of the sale. The stock is to be offered from day to day for twenty days.

PLANK ROADS.

At a meeting lately held in Ohio, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is impracticable in our view, (considering the nature of the soil,) ever to keep a good road at all seasons of the year on the line of the Cleveland and Wooster turnpike, or on any other route between the two places, without a covering of either wood or stone.

Resolved, That from what information we have on the subject, a road upon the route of said turnpike built of plank laid upon timbers, can be more cheaply constructed, will require less repairs, and yield more profit on the capital invested, than a road constructed upon any other plan.

PETER PARKE, tried at Belvidere, N. J., as one of the supposed actors in the murder of the Castner family, more than a year ago, at Warren, has been found guilty. Thus two of the murderers, Joseph Carter, Jr. and Peter Parke, his cousin, have been convicted. Abner Parke, either the father or uncle of Peter, is yet to be tried, and it is believed that he too will be convicted.

MR. POLK'S CABINET.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, disposes of the Cabinet as follows: Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State; Mr. Elmore of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Saunders of North Carolina, Postmaster General; Mr. Walker of Mississippi, his choice of anything left. A New Yorker and a New England man to have the other Secretaryships. Ohio, and the whole mighty west, in this case, would be whistled down the wind.

The Bedford, Pa. Inquirer of Friday contains a call for a meeting of the citizens of that Borough and County on the 18th instant, who are favorable to the construction of a Railroad from Bedford to Cumberland. This is a movement of great importance not only to the people of Bedford County, but also to those of Somerset, Huntingdon, and other adjacent districts of Pennsylvania—all of whom would be vastly benefitted by the contemplated work.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1845.

In *Senate*, several important bills were passed to a third reading; among them the Cumberland road bill, granting $450,000 towards the completion of the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Also the Massachusetts Militia Claim bill, and a bill making an allowance to Pension Agents.

In the *House*, Mr. Dromgoole, of Va. presented an amendment to his former joint resolution for the annexation of Texas, by which that territory shall be entitled to two additional members of Congress. The amendment was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Boyd, of Ky. submitted a resolution to close the debate upon the Texas question on Saturday next at two o'clock.

A motion was made to lay the resolution upon the table and lost, when the original resolution was agreed to.

A bill was introduced to establish "the Territory of Nebraska," and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The one day election bill was received from the Senate for the signature of the Speaker of the House.

The Texas debate was then continued until the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1845.

In *Senate*, the bill appropriating $100,000 for the Cumberland road in the Ohio, and $150,000 for Indiana and the same sum for Indiana and Illinois was taken up, and passed.

A message was received from the President, coverting an abstract of the Chinese Treaty negotiated by Mr. Cushing. There is also a message from the President recommending the appointment of a Commercial Agent to reside permanently in China.

In the *House*, Mr. Boyd, of New York submitted a bill which provides that so much of Texas as shall not embrace an area larger than the largest state of the Union, shall be admitted into the Union. That this State shall have two Senators and two Representatives until the next census.

That the remaining territory may be admitted into the Union upon terms to be agreed upon hereafter, but that Congress will not pay the debts of Texas, and will not take from Texas any amount of the lands belonging to her. That the agreement to admit Texas shall not bind the United States to pay her debts, and shall not be considered as implicating the United States in any way as to the Institution of Slavery.

The reading of this plan produced excitement among the Southerners, who deemed it a blow aimed at slavery, and they opposed the reception and reference of the Bill. Notwithstanding all their remonstrances, however, the bill was referred to Committee of the Whole. The Texas debate then proceeded until the House adjourned.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 21, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—This being the day set apart by the Constitution of Pennsylvania for inaugurating the Governor elect, the town was crowded with office-seekers and volunteers; last evening having been spent by many in drunken revelry, all felt disposed to quietness to-day, except a gang of rowdies in the gallery of the House, who made such a noise that the address of Governor Shunk could not be heard—in vain did the soldiers attempt to eject the disturbers of the peace, the rowdies were "Democrats," and replied that "they had as good a right there as any one," and maintained their asserted rights to the last.

The display of military was very fine, but in other respects but little can be said for the "inauguration,"—it was a dull, unexciting affair, and if President Polk's is no better, it won't be worth a trip to Washington to witness.

I presume you have read the inaugural address of the Governor, and will probably give it to your readers with this letter—so comment is needless. It has, however, the great merit of *brevity*, which I trust may be the case with his messages.

In Senate, a communication was at length received from Governor Porter, relative to the conduct of the Commissioners of the Insane Asylum near Philadelphia. It savors but little of a "dying confession." The Senate sat but a few minutes.

In the House several unsuccessful attempts were made to adjourn. The second annual report of the Erie Canal Company, with a statement of its affairs, was read.

Some sport was had, before the numerous ladies who crowded the Hall to witness the inauguration, by a motion to tax bachelors, and the sundry amendments which were offered thereto.

Resolutions relative to Oregon Territory passed Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Smith of Clearfield read a bill relative to actions of ejectment.

Mr. Bigham, one relative to recognizance of bail.

Nothing of the least importance was done to-day, except, of course, the inauguration.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

Governor of Penn'a, delivered Jan. 21, 1845.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I appear before you in obedience to the will of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, to give the solemn pledge prescribed by the Constitution, and to enter upon the office of Governor.

When I contemplate the interests of our Commonwealth, as an independent sovereignty, and as a member of the community of American States, the multiplied relations over which it exerts a supervising guardianship, and the peculiarly weighty obligations that press upon it at the present moment, I feel how imperfectly I am qualified to discharge, and even to comprehend aright, the arduous and complicated duties to which I have been called. To him who watches over the destines of States, as well as men, and whose favor is light and strength, I look upwards with humble trust, that He will over-rule any errors and give efficiency to my honest efforts for the public good.

Happily the principles which should regulate the administration of the State have been long since declared and established by our republican fathers. They are few and clear. That equal and exact justice should be administered to men of all parties in politics, and of all persuasions in religion—that our public faith should be kept sacred under all circumstances—that freedom of religion, of suffrage, and of the press, should be held inviolate—that general education is essential to the preservation of liberty—that the separate rights and powers of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government should be strictly maintained—that the government should be faithfully, and frugally administered, and all to whom it is entrusted held to frequent and strict accountability—that particular mischiefs should be corrected by general rather than by special laws—that the grant of exclusive privileges to some is repugnant to our whole system, the intent of which is to make firm the equal rights of all—that men associated for gain should, in common with others, be liable individually for all their joint engagements—and that the obedience of the public agent to the will of his constituents is essential to a right administration of the government, and to the preservation of freedom.

These are the leading principles by which I propose to be guided in the performance of my official duties. They are all of them primary truths, affecting the basis of our government, and needing no better confirmation of their value than is to be found every where in the history of our country.

Thus far the action of our system has illustrated the capacity of man for self-government, and has shown that, entrusted with his own political destinies, and unincumbered by bad laws, he advances steadily in knowledge and true happiness. The doubts at first entertained of its adequacy to meet all the contingencies which arise in the affairs of nations, have been dissipated by experience. The practical operation of the governments of the States and of the Union, in advancing the welfare of the inhabitants of our extended and still extending country, demonstrate their utility. This is the result of that simple and natural organization, founded on the assent of the people, by which their sovereign will rules in their local affairs, is extended to the State governments, and by a happy combination gives direction to the government of the Union. Their competency to govern themselves is confirmed by the peace, happiness and prosperity, which their government has secured to the citizens of these States, and is an assurance that in their hands the welfare of all will be, as it has been, guarded and advanced.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—It has not been my purpose to enter at this time upon the consideration of particular topics, which may more properly be reserved for other communications. There is, however, one subject of such vital interest to the honor and well-being of the Commonwealth, as to challenge the very earliest expression of my views respecting it. I allude, of course, to the condition of our public debt.

If there is one distinguishing trait of character in our citizens, it is that of living within their means, and honestly paying their debts; and if their is one certain result in the working of our repsesentative system, it is, that the character of the Government is identical with that of the people. By the application of this truth, which is equally simple and certain, our duty under existing circumstances is rendered as plain as it is obligatory. The credit of our State must be redeemed. We are urged to the performance of this duty, not only by our fidelity as representatives, but also by the principles of sound morality; by our honest pride as Pensylvanians, and by our obligations to the Union to maintain and elevate the National character.

I shall, of course not be understood in these remarks as expressing any opinion on the question of the immediate ability of the State Treasury to resume its payments of interest. This question is an extremely grave one in its consequences, not to the creditor only, but to the future character of the State; and it requires for its safe decision a careful examination of our fiscal condition, including our prospective income and liabilities, which I have not had the means of making. The consideration of this whole subject will be among the earliest and most interesting of my official duties, and I shall hasten to submit to the Legislature the views to which it may conduct me.—Meanwhile, gentlemen, I pledge myself to you, to the good people of the State, and to all its creditors, that on my part nothing shall be left undone, within the constitutional competency of the Executive to ensure the prompt, exact and full payment of all the dues of Pennsylvania,

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the general prosperity of our constituents. It is impossible to look out upon our Commonwealth without recognizing our indispensible obligations to the Author of Good. A genial and healthful climate—a soil fertile of agricultural productions, yet pre-eminently abounding in mineral wealth—a hardy and intelligent population—a government of the people themselves, that secures to industry, enterprise and skill, their appropriate rewards; these, by His benignant care, have borne us under concentrated trials, which might have crushed an older, but less favored community. Let us be true to ourselves that his blessing may abide with us.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th instant has the following paragraph:

It is now ascertained that President Jones has revoked Gen. Duff Green's recognition as a public agent. Various conjectures have been indulged in as to the cause of this extreme measure—some of them quite derogatory to the diplomatic acumen of the United States functionary, and others a little less equivocal in their import.

The Texan President, for some reason or other—whether of a personal or political character—whether because Gen. Green insinuated a menace or a bribe to his Excellency, as the rumors have it—has seen fit to repel all further intercourse with him. Be the reason for this conduct what it may, a *faux pas* of some sort has been made, which, seen through the medium of surmise and exaggeration, looks ugly and boding in a high degree.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 18:

LATER AND DIRECT FROM VERA CRUZ.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Tripler, a passenger in the schr. F. A. Brown, arrived yesterday from Havana, for the information which follows:

Mr. T. left Vera Cruz for Havana on the 2d inst., in the Br. mail steamer Dee, which vessel reached Havana on the 7th inst. At the last accounts Santa Anna was at San Martin de Sesmolluca, about four leagues from Puebla, with a force of about 6,000 men, mostly mounted on horses taken from the inhabitants. Gen. Paredes, being in close pursuit with an army of 9,000 men, but manoeuvering and avoiding a conflict, as a matter of policy, as Santa Anna's forces were daily decreasing, on account of desertions from his ranks, while Gen. P. was rapidly acquiring strength.

The city of Mexico had been well fortified, and every precaution taken to prevent or repel an assault. The aqueducts had been opened, and the mole which surrounds the city filled with water, and there was a force of some 30,000 armed citizens prepared to defend it.

At Vera Cruz, also, fortifications were in process, and the citizens were arming. The steamer Montezuma left Vera Cruz a short time before the Dee, bound to Campeachy for troops, and reinforcements were also expected from Alvarado and Thacatalpan.

A decree had been issued by the Mexican Congress declaring Santa Anna a traitor and an outlaw, and authorizing any who may meet with him to take his life. Measures had also been adopted to prevent his escape, by guarding the different seaports and other outlets, and it is believed that he must eventually be captured.

Mr. Tripler states that the whole country is in a state of the utmost confusion—robberies of travellers were committed daily, and he himself was twice stripped of whatever was valuable about him, in his progress through Mexico, but without any indignity being offered to his person.

It is the opinion of Mr. T., from what he could learn, that the new government would be as much if not more virulently opposed to the annexation of Texas as the former, and states that Americans are held in great abhorrence, and receive frequent insults at the hands of the Mexicans.

MCCURRY.—It is said that McC

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ "THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 28, 1845.

☞ We publish in another column a circular from the friends of Mr. CLAY in Philadelphia, in relation to raising funds to be spent in some way, to be decided upon hereafter, to manifest the gratitude and affection of the Whigs of Pennsylvania to that distinguished patriot and statesman. We doubt not the Whigs of Allegheny county will take both pride and pleasure in uniting in such an undertaking, and we would suggest the propriety of having a meeting called for the purpose at an early day.

☞ A certain W. O. LESLIE is out in the Age again. All we have to say, in reply, is, that if we have occasion to transact any business with him again, we shall take care to have the presence of a third person, on whose veracity we can rely.

☞ The Native Americans here have, or rather J. B. MILLER, MIDDLETON of the Age, and a few others, have called a meeting to organise a *distinctive* party, separate from all others. All true Whigs will shun any connection with this movement, as it is wholly disorganizing, and intended for the ruin of the Whig party.

TENNESSEE.—The Whigs of Tennessee are taking measures for a thorough re-organization of the party, preparatory to the August election. They are sanguine of success, and they intend to secure it by working for it.

☞ Hon. JOHN P. HALE, member of Congress from New Hampshire, has addressed his constituents on the Annexation question. He is willing to go for the measure, provided the territory is equally divided into free and slave states, but this, he believes, the South will not agree to. He says, "Time would fail me, were I to undertake to lay before you a tithe of the evidence with which the public documents relating to this subject abound, all going to show that the *leading, engrossing*, and almost *entire motive* prompting this measure, is the extension and perpetuity of *slavery*." He further says, that he believes that by no possibility can a *free* State ever be formed out of the territory, while slavery continues in the U. States. In conclusion, he remarks, that the reasons for the Annexation, (the extension and perpetuity of slavery,) are eminently calculated to provoke the scorn of earth and the judgment of Heaven; and I cannot consent, by any agency of mine, to aid in placing our beloved country in such an attitude." These things are true. Texas is wanted for slavery, and were it not for Slavery, the Southern States would be the first to oppose Annexation.

As Mr. HALE is a very distinguished Locofoco member of Congress from New Hampshire, and a candidate for re-election in March, the boldness of his dissent from the doctrines of his party, and his manly opposition to slavery, excited considerable surprise, and it was immediately predicted he would be denounced and discarded by his own party. It is even so. The New York Tribune says, every Locofoco journal in the State—we believe there is no exception—has denounced him unsparingly, and many, if not most of them, have stricken his name from the ticket for Congress. The State Central Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to meet at Concord on the 12th February and take action in the premises. Of course Mr. Hale's name will be stricken from the ticket and a willing tool of Calhoun and McDuffie nominated in his stead. No Delegate to the Convention will venture to oppose such a course. There is no despotism in Europe so hostile to liberty of Opinion or so devoted to Slavery, as the wire-workers of "Democracy" in New Hampshire.

The Tribune hopes an appeal will be taken from this Caucus to the People of New Hampshire. Every sincere adversary in that State of the extension of Slavery by the action of our Federal Government ought to cast his vote for John P. Hale for Congress, erasing one name, if need be, from his ballot, to make room. No matter though Mr. Hale should disclaim and decline any such support—no matter though it were *sure* that he could not be elected—it is a sacred duty which every freeman of New Hampshire owes to Freedom that he should cast a vote for John P. Hale. We know that a large majority of the people of New Hampshire, if they could be disabused of the atrocious lie that *Great Britain* is striving to acquire Texas! would vote against provoking a war to fortify Slavery by voting for John P. Hale.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The revolution taking place in Mexico, being the most important event now enacting in the Western hemisphere, and peculiarly interesting to the people of the United States, we devote considerable space to its elucidation. New Orleans papers of the 14th bring us later intelligence, from Vera Cruz to Jan. 5, which shows that Santa Anna was far from being overthrown, that he was in great force, and that, if public opinion and the Departments seemed to be against him, yet, that with his army, he had a fair chance of recovering his power. According to the last accounts of his movements, he was within five miles of the city of Mexico, that is, on the 28th ult.,—the roads to which had been cut up and barricaded, the citizens being under arms, and a good deal of consternation existing in the city itself. The citizens of Mexico were rapidly enrolling themselves, and all hands were at work digging trenches and barricading the streets to prevent the advance of the tyrant.

The accounts respecting Santa Anna's forces vary materially. Some say he has 10,000 infantry and 2000 splendid cavalry, and that Gen. Paredes was far inferior, having 6000 men; but these reports as to strength are not to be relied upon, for fear or favoritism exaggerates or diminishes the reports of the military strength of the conflicting parties. We copy from the New Orleans Picayune the detail of events that have happened, so as to make our readers acquainted with all the story.

On the 18th of December Santa Anna addressed to Gen. Herrera a letter from Celaya, in which he states that while on his march to put down the rebellion of Paredes, he received at Silao the intelligence of the insurrection of the 6th of December, by which Canalizo was hurled from power. He had awaited for this intelligence to be communicated to him officially, and to be invited to take charge of the Government as the Constitutional President. Upon learning afterwards that the command of the army had been intrusted to Gen. Cortezer, he determined to address the Government to know if it would then commit to him the public authority, to be administered according to the Organic Bases, in order that he might accordingly regulate his line of procedure. At the same time he protests against the imprisonment of Gen. Canalizo, as contrary to the Bases, while acting as President of the Republic. He then declares himself at the head of an army full of spirit and enthusiasm, and determines to march upon the capital to re-establish order.

The Foreign Secretary, Cuevas, replies to this under date of the 21st December. Without deigning to reply directly to Santa Anna's demands, he rebukes him for calling that an insurrection which is in fact a unanimous manifestation of the national will. He justifies the course of conduct pursued by the Government towards Canalizo—and then enters upon an enumeration of the acts of tyranny of Santa Anna in violation of the Organic Bases. He then orders him to give up the command of the army to Gen. Cortazar, to suspend his march upon the capital, and to place himself at the disposition of the Government, to be tried for alledged offences by the two Chambers. The safety of his person is guaranteed.—This letter is written with ability, but we think, betrays a natural apprehension of the tyrant's power, and a praise-worthy desire to avoid bloodshed.

The first letter of Santa Anna was accompanied by a private letter to Herrera, written with the utmost apparent cordiality, but in which he expresses views not unlike those of his official communication. At the same time he demands that, upon his approach to the capital, Herrera would grant him an interview, that they may consult together upon the best means of re-establishing and confirming public order. Gen. Herrera accompanies his Secretary's official reply with a private letter, in answer to this, as cordial as Santa Anna's, but he declines the interview.

This letter was preceded by a decree dated the 17th of December, by which it is declared that the Government no longer recognized Santa Anna's authority as President of the Republic; all his acts, as such President, are pronounced null and void, and the army under him is required to submit at once to the constitutional authorities.

Santa Anna continued his movement upon the capital until he reached Huehuetoca, from which place, on the 25th of Dec., he addressed another long communication to Gen. Herrera. It is written haughtily, and in defending himself he does not hesitate to attack the Government. He defends the act of Canalizo in suspending the functions of Congress, and he protests against his revolutionary deposition. He next asserts that he is on his march to the capital, for the purpose of assuming the reins of government, not for wreaking vengeance on his foes, and that the army is with him in sentiment. He characterizes the indignities with which were treated the remains of the limb he lost in "early of glory," as brutal and cowardly; says some thing of his public services, and concludes with some severe reflections upon Cheves.

This official letter is again accompanied by a private one, in which, in a more bland manner, Santa Anna urges upon Herrara to lay aside his own authority, and acknowledge that which he himself claims. He intimates that as he is at the head of troops, it is unnecessary to say to an old soldier like Herrara what the consequences must be if the latter refuses to comply.

The reply of Herrara to this note, which is dated at Mexico on the 27th, is friendly, yet firm and dignified. He stands by the letter of his Secretary of Foreign Relations, and exhorts Santa Anna to submission. Gen. Bravo, too, who had been called to the command of the army, on the 27th Dec., addressed Santa Anna, apprising him of his command, and urging him to suspend actual hostilities and spare the effusion of blood.

The city has been declared in a state of seige, and the inhabitants are obviously affected at the near prospect of bloodshed.

On the 25th of December, Senor Cuevas, Secretary of Foreign Relations, addressed a letter to the Governors of Departments, congratulating them, among other things, that the vessels of war, just returned from the United States, had been placed at the disposition of the acting government. He announces Santa Anna's march upon the capital, but says it has been put to a complete state of defence, and he expresses perfect confidence of triumph.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th ult., the intercepted letters of Santa Anna to his ministers were read. In these letters he gives to understand how easy it would be to him to put down the revolution. In one of them written to Senor Rejon, he says "I have just learned the election of Polk to the Presidency of the United States, so we must prepare for war with that republic."

On the morning of the 10th, about 1 o'clock, a body of cavalry, by order of Santa Anna, took the mint of Guanajuato by assault, and carried off $135,000, which were there deposited by, and belonging to Mexican citizens. The money belonging to foreigners was left untouched. Santa Anna having given orders to that effect. The money was immediately forwarded to Santa Ana, who was at Silar at the time. On the 11th, Generals Pacheco and Atocha forwarded to the same place upwards of $50,000, which they had exacted from the merchants at the fair in Lagos.

THE WARDS OF BOSTON.—The Boston Daily Tribune, in speaking of the results of the late Mayor's election, says:

"The true cause of all the troubles in the Whig camp has never yet been told to the public. The time, perhaps, has not yet come when it is expedient to tell *why* the party in this city is thus dismembered and discomfited. But it will come, and that speedily. The Whigs in other parts of the State and of the United States should know that the principles of their party are as strongly supported in Boston now as ever, and that they have as strong and as able advocates and defenders, as active and numerous supporters. We are only beaten in our organization, and we shall rally again in our strength."

It is now thought that the Whigs will not again nominate a candidate for Mayor this year, and that Mr. DAVIS, the Native candidate, will be elected. We have no doubt that the Whigs of Boston will finally overcome their difficulties, and come out of the fire as strong as ever.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—In many of the speeches made on the floor of Congress by gentlemen from the South, we are told that the North *has been made fertile, and her villages are springing up, by the bounties wrung from the people of the South.* Now in all these *chimerie* assertions there is not one word of *truth*. So far from this being so, the people of the South have plundered the Merchants and Mechanics and Manufacturers of the North, and they are now indebted to them millions of dollars, which they never can pay.

A few years since a Merchant from the city of New York was travelling on board a Steamboat, on one of the rivers in Alabama, in company with a number of Southern gentlemen, and the subject of the Tariff came up for discussion. The Southrons, as a matter of course, were free trade men, and had much to say about the unconstitutionality and oppressiveness of the Tariff upon Southern men and Southern interests. The merchant, being a man of facts and figures, refuted one after another of their arguments, and when the *free-traders* could not answer his arguments, they began to rail out about the poverty of the North. "Gentlemen," said the New York merchant, "if you will pay us our demands against the South, you will not have a dollar left." They said "the people of the South were able to pay all their debts at any time." The N. Y. merchant told them that he had in his possession claims to the amount of $1,500,000, and he would be glad to get an offer of 50 cents on the dollar for them, and they were all against Southern men. This was an argument they could not stand, and the merchant from the poverty stricken North made the boasting Southrons hang their heads in shame.

Not only have the people of the South taken from the *free laborers* of the North their hard earned wealth, but they have ever been paupers upon the Government; and while they have received millions for harbors and fortifications, they have voted, with here and there an honorable exception, against all appropriations for western improvements, and lake harbors, because such appropriations are unconstitutional in their opinion.

The enormous sum of $2,208,000 has been expended in Louisiana alone for fortifications; while the State of Ohio has received a few thousands of dollars, to construct harbors to protect her rapidly increasing lake commerce.

In looking over the appropriation bill recently reported in the House of Representatives, I find that $326,500 are appropriated for fortifications in the free States, and the sum of $490,000 in the Slave States, and for contingencies $41,606. Of this sum of $862,500, not one dollar is appropriated to the West.

Will not the members of Congress look after the interests of the West, and demand that justice be done. We have been passed by long enough. We have paid millions to the South and East, and *now* it is time that our Lakes and Rivers should receive some of the money justly due to us.

PAOLI.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned invite the attention of their Whig brethren of Pennsylvania to the following proceedings of a public meeting of the friends of Henry Clay of the City and County of Philadelphia, held at the County Court House on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant.

"At a meeting of the friends of Henry Clay of the City and County of Philadelphia, held at the County Court House on Wednesday evening Dec. 19, 1844, in pursuance of the call of the National Clay Club.

On motion of Gideon Scull, Esq. the following officers were unanimously elected.

PRESIDENT—HON. JOHN SERGEANT.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

First District—J. G. Clarkson, Peter Williamson, Jacob B. Lancaster.

Second District—John Struthers, John P. Wetherill, Robert Howell.

Third District—John D. Ninestead, James Vinyard, Bela Badger.

Fourth District—Charles W. Churchman, James Keen, Thomas Allibone.

Secretaries—Oliver Brooks, Isaac R. Davis, George Woodpper, Levi B. Coates.

The President, on taking the chair, stated the objects of the meeting, when the following preamble and resolutions were presented by Charles Gibbons, Esq., and adopted by acclamation.

In the elections that have lately been held under the constitution of our country, more than a million and a quarter of Freemen bore their testimony to the exalted patriotism of Henry Clay, and manifested a just appreciation of his ability and purity as a statesman and his private worth as a citizen, by uniting their efforts in his behalf, for the office of President of the United States.—And we do solemnly declare it as our belief, that a majority of Whig Electors for President and Vice President, have received a majority of the legal votes of the country, and that Henry Clay was and continues to be, the choice of the American people for Chief Magistrate of the Union.

Under a deep sense of the injustice that has been done to Mr. Clay, and gratefully impressed with the value of the services which he has rendered to this Nation, during his career as a statesman of more than forty years,—

By sustaining American Labor and Industry above that of all other nations:

By his zealous support of a system of Internal Improvements, to facilitate the developement of the wealth and resources of the country:

By his eloquent advocacy of the great cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

By his pure American feeling, manifested in all his public acts, and whenever the honor or the flag of the Nation has been insulted, or the rights of those who seek protection under it, have been invaded:

By his successful efforts to preserve our domestic tranquility, and strengthen the ties of our National Union:

By his uniform and fearless resistance of all encroachments upon our constitution—and the concentration of power in the hands of the Executive, dangerous to our liberties:

And by his philanthropy, his patriotism, and the brilliant example which his long public career furnishes to posterity of a great statesman, without fear and without reproach:

For these noble and patriotic services—for his uniform devotion to Whig principles—the exertions and sacrifices he has so long made for their maintenance, and the honor he has conferred upon the Whig party by his eminent abilities and worth, we feel an ardent desire to bear a public testimony of affectionate respect and gratitude, which we believe to be felt, also, by every Whig in the United States. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That the Whigs of the City and County of Philadelphia, be invited to assemble at their usual places of meeting, in their respective wards and townships, on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of appointing committees to receive the subscriptions of our Whig brethren, to a fund to be appropriated to this object, as may hereafter be determined.

2. Resolved, That the list of subscribers be carefully preserved, and that hereafter the whole of the names be collected in a book, without specifying the amounts suscribed, to be hereafter presented to Mr. Clay.

3. Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be, and they are hereby authorized, to appoint seven Trustees to take charge of the fund, and appropriate it in such a manner as in their judgment may best effect the object of the donors; the said trustees being hereby authorized to concur and cooperate with citizens appointed for the like purposes in other parts of the State, and the United States and Territories.

4. Resolved, That the several Ward and Township Committees, be requested to pay over the sums collected by them, to such person or persons as may be duly authorized by the said Trustees to receive the same.

5. Resolved, That we bear in grateful remembrance the encouragement that we have from time to time received from the ladies of Philadelphia, and other parts of the United States, in our support of Whig principles, and that we respectfully invite them to participate in the offering now proposed to the greatest of living statesmen—the first in the hearts and confidence of his countrymen.

6. Resolved, That we adopt the sentiment expressed by Mr. Clay in his late adress to the Kentucky electors, that—"The Whigs are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles and measures which they have espoused. That we will persevere in contending for them; and that, adhering to our separate and distinct organization, we will treat all who have the good of the country in view, with respect and sympathy, and invite their co-operation in securing the patriotic objects which it is our aim and purpose to accomplish."

The undersigned, having been appointed Trustees under the 3d resolution, and authorized to confer with their Whig brethren in other parts of the State, respectfully invite their co-operation in the proposed act of justice to the illustrious chief of the Whig party.

In this undertaking, it will be necessary to provide a fund sufficient for the purpose. It is proposed to do this, not by taxing any member of the party, but by affording to those who may feel *desirous* to contribute, an opportunity of doing so. Our friends in the different counties who approve the measure and wish to participate in it, will adopt such means as they may deem proper and convenient to promote its success. We would suggest that each county shall appoint Trustees to receive contributions, and that the Trustees so appointed meet in convention at Harrisburgh on the 4th of March next, and decide upon whatever course may then be considered the most proper to effect the object of the contributors. The Whigs of other States may wish to unite in the proposed testimonial, in which case a general conference of delegates from all the contributing States will be necessary. It is desirable that our friends who feel interested in this movement, should act in it promptly, in order that all contributions may be received by the Trustees prior to the meeting of the Convention on the 4th of March.

The undersigned know that the ladies of Pennsylvania had much at heart the success of Henry Clay, in the last election, and they share the disappointment that the result has produced among the great mass of the intelligence, virtue, industry, and Americanism of the nation. Never has there lived a man whose public career furnished stronger proofs of ardent devotion to his country, and never one who has been so hated by his opponents because of his good works. We feel assured that our fair country women will rejoice in the opportunity now afforded them, of adding their testimonial of affectionate regard for Henry Clay, to that of their Whig brethren.

We especially invite the attention of the Whigs of Pennsylvania to the concluding resolution. We believe that our party was never more united than now, and the frauds in this State and elsewhere, by which Henry Clay has been defeated, should strengthen our determination to stand by him and by one another, with every confidence that justice will yet be done him by the American people.

Union, patience and perseverance! Let this be the motto of every Whig: let him write it on his forehead, wear it in his warm and honest heart, and manifest it in his works. He will hasten thus the day of deliverance.

DAVID S. BROWN,
A. J. LEWIS,
JOHN P. KEEN,
HENRY WHITE,
CH. GIBBONS,
WM. REYNOLDS,
C. M. CHURCHMAN.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Our Harrisburgh letter of the 23d inst. did not reach us. From Philadelphia papers we learn that on that day, in the *Senate*, a joint resolution was offered by Mr. Darsie, suspending the payments on domestic creditors' certificates. The amount yet unpaid of the sum appropriated for this object by the last Legislature is something over $100,000, but for the purpose of meeting the February interest, payments have been refused for a considerable time, although without authority of law: and the object of the resolution is, while it legalizes the suspension, to prevent the new State Treasurer from resuming the payment of these certificates, thus lessening the amount, that it will probably be necessary to apply to the payment of interest. A motion to proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution was lost, yeas 13, nays 19, after a few words in opposition to the motion by Messrs. Champneys and Sterigere; but those few words were sufficient to array the majority against it, and the vote may furnish an indication of what will be the fate of the bill.

In the *House*, it being petition day, a very large number were presented, when several local bills were taken up and passed, as was also the resolutions of instruction relative to the armed occupation of Oregon.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 24, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—This morning, in the House, a bill relative to the Schuylkill Railroad Company passed; being but local, I need not give you the particulars of its provisions.

Mr. Bayard's bill, "an act further to regulate proceedings in courts of justice," passed finally, and will probably meet the approbation of the Senate and Governor; it is in accordance with certain late decisions of the Supreme Court, and is as follows:

"AN ACT further to regulate proceedings in Courts of Justice.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That no person shall, by any assignment or transfer of any right, claim, demand or cause of action, be rendered competent to give testimony as a witness for the plaintiff in relation to such right, claim, demand or cause of action, nor shall any person who has made, or shall hereafter make, any such assignment or transfer be admitted to give testimony in relation thereto for the Plaintiff, in any case in which he or she would not have been competent to testify if such assignment or transfer had not been made.

The Berks County Bank question came up today in the House, and was the subject of but little debate. This bill provides for the redemption of the relief bills of the Bank by the Commonwealth, Mr. Dechert, the Cashier, transferring to the Commonwealth sundry claims upon individuals, and other securities; it passed the House last year by a vote of 70 to 18, and the Senate 21 to 5, but was returned to the House a week or two ago by the Governor, vetoed. The circumstances of the case are doubtless familiar to your readers, at least such as have held the over-issues in their possession; after all the banks had returned the amount they would issue to the State Treasurer, there remained $1,500,000 not taken; the Attorney General decided that, any of the Banks might issue the remainder—such was his construction of the act of 4th May, 1841—the Erie Bank issued $300,000, the Towanda a similar amount, and the Berks County Bank considered itself authorized to issue the remaining $700,000; when some $30,000, were issued, some doubts were entertained of the legality of this course, which were strengthened by the opinion of Horace Binney in opposition to that of the Attorney General, and further issues were not made. Now, there is no mode of ascertaining which are the legal notes, and which the over-issues, and the Bank having "yielded to the pressure of the times," as the saying is, the people must suffer, unless the notes are all redeemed by the State, by being gradually absorbed in receipts of Taxes, Tolls, &c. The House passed the bill by a vote of 88 to 5, the Berks County delegation voting against it, with two other Locofocos.

Mr. Cooper's resolution relative to the fourth instalment of the proceeds of the Public Lands coming up for consideration, Mr. Hill of Montgomery made a most furious speech in opposition to the measure, and was followed by Mr. Bailey, who moved, as an amendment, a pledge to appropriate the money to Common Schools; now this might be a very good appropriation of the fund, but it would be as well to *get* the money first and decide upon its use afterwards. He was followed by Mr. Burrell of Westmoreland, who said Mr. Mageehan had been mistaken in an expression he made yesterday, designating Mr. Burrell as a leader of the Democracy upon that floor, but feared he could not return the compliment without an equal disregard of truth, as Mr. M. was but a fourth corporal of the Whig ranks, whose duty seemed to be to drill his men and whip in straggleas who were lagging behind the army. After alluding to the position we occupied abroad, in consequence of a failure to meet our liabilities, and expressing great contempt for the opinions of London bankers, coxcombs and dandies, Mr. Burrell concluded his speech by moving an indefinite postponement.

Mr. Cooper of Adams rose and expressed his surprise that any man on the floor of the House should express so little regard for the honor, the character, and the credit of his native State, as, he was sorry to say, had been evinced by the gentleman from Westmoreland. He had spoken of that gentleman, before he knew him, as one of the leaders of the Democratic party in this House; he had respect for that party, (as a portion of the people, and next to the Whig party, who claimed a larger share of his affections, he loved them, for they were his fellow-citizens, and their representatives in this Hall were as anxious as any to redeem our State from its present condition,) and he would not insult them by repeating what he had said of the gentleman. Mr. Cooper neatly and effectually lashed Mr. Burrell for his conduct, and the gentlemanly manner in which the chastisement was inflicted contrasted well with the attack of the latter a few minutes before upon Mr. Magechan. Mr. Cooper was, however, rather too severe, and his remarks were calculated to give the subject a claim on the sympathy of the House—the punishment was cruel, however deserved. The resolutions were eventually postponed until Monday week.

In Senate, Mr. Darsie's bill to suspend further payments to domestic creditors passed finally by a large majority.

The Judiciary Committee reported against resuming the Beaver Division, unless ample remuneration is made to the Erie Canal Company.

Messrs. Carothers and Craig are here, I understand, endeavoring to obtain the re-passage of the act of 1828, relative to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I trust they will meet with success.

CONGRESS.

Texas Annexation Passed the House.

Saturday, Jan. 25, 1845.

The *Senate* did not sit. In the *House*, the Texas debate proceeded until 2 o'clock, when the Committee of the Whole proceeded to vote. Several propositions were voted upon and rejected. A proposition of Milton Brown, of Tennessee, which provides for *one* slave state now, and *four* others to be erected hereafter, in which slavery may exist south of the Missouri Compromise line, the Texas debt not to be assumed, but paid out of her lands, was *adopted!*—yeas 109; nays 90.

The original proposition before the Committee was the plan of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, of Pa., which is the same as the Treaty.

Mr. Brown's proposition, just adopted, was offered as an amendment to the proposition of Mr. I., and as a substitute for his whole plan.

The original proposition as amended was then adopted. Ayes 110, nays 93.

The committee then rose, and the Chairman reported Mr. Brown's proposition to the House.

Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tenn., moved the previous question, and said he hoped no further debate would take place and that the House would put an end at once to this distracting question.

The vote on seconding the previous question stood ayes 107, nays 97.

So there was a second.

The Speaker then put the question, "shall the main question be now put."

Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered and stood, ayes 112, nays 106.

So it was determined that the main question should be put. It was on concurrence in the amendment adopted by the Committee of the whole, being the proposition submitted by Mr. M. Brown, of Tenn., to annex Texas.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, the yeas and nays were ordered and the amendment was decided in the affirmative—ayes 118, nays 101.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on the engrossment of the resolution, ayes 119, nays 97.

The resolutions having been read a third time, and being put upon their final passage, they were passed. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and stood—ayes 120, nays 98.

A motion was then made to reconsider the foregoing vote, which was rejected.

The House then agreed to the title to the resolutions and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

But eight Whigs voted in favor of it, viz.—Messrs. Senter, Peyton, Ashe and A. V. Brown, of Tenn., Stevens and Clingman, of Georgia, Dellet, of Ala., Newton, of Va. Had these members voted differently, the measure might have failed, or, at least, been carried only by the casting vote of the Speaker.

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 29, 1845.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The passage of the Annexation measure through the House has doubtless taken our readers by surprise. The extraordinary and indecent haste used in passing a matter of such vast importance through that body, adds another to the many odious features of the transaction. Having resolved on bowing the neck of the nation to the demands of the slave power, the Locofoco majority seemed in a hurry to get it off their hands for fear that the unseared consciences of some of the Northern members might excite them to rebellion against the demands of party drill. But the deed is done, and no future act can wipe off the stain from our country's escutcheon. The popular body of the nation have done what they could to extend and strengthen the withering, blighting, damning curse of American negro slavery, over lands which the comparatively barbarous Mexicans had freed from the foul stain!

What will the Senate do! This is a question hard to answer. We incline to the opinion that the disgraceful measure will be arrested in that body, but the stake is so great that we cannot but feel uneasy. If they arrest it, all may yet be well; if not, the future is big with results fearful to contemplate.

☞ Our Harrisburgh letter notices an interesting case of attempted kidnapping.

In Senate, on the 23d inst., Judge HEPBURN's nomination was unanimously confirmed. Mr. Sterigere, one of the most stubborn Locofocos in either branch, declining to vote.

Judge Kidder's nomination in the 21st district was also confirmed, 26 to 6.

☞ The Locofocos of New York city held a great meeting at Tammany Hall, on Friday evening last, and passed resolutions in *favor of the Annexation of Texas*. Their wishes are in some danger of being realized, judging from the action of the House.

ANNEXATION IN LOUISIANA.—A resolution to instruct the Senators and to request the Representatives in Congress from Louisiana to vote for the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States was on the 13th rejected in the lower house of the Legislature of Louisiana by a vote of 26 yeas to 28 nays.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 25, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—In the *House*, to-day, Messrs. Cooper, Frie, Snively and Walton obtained leave of absence.

Mr. Bigham (Judiciary,) reported the following bills, viz: An act relative to recognizances of bail, requiring bail upon appeals, for stay of execution, or for the dissolution of attachments, to be for the payment of the money; an act allowing ex-magistrates to retain their dockets, giving transcripts therefrom on payment of fees; an act repealing the acts allowing holders of slaves to retain them during six months in Pennsylvania, and allowing certain officers of the Commonwealth to aid in the securing of fugitive slaves. The last bill was made the order of the day for Monday.

[By the bye, we have had an excited community here for a day past. Last night, at a late hour, some Southern *gentlemen* met a respectable colored man on the board-walk leading to the State capitol, knocked him down, and to stop his cries for assistance, GAGGED him; he was then, (with a bowie knife at his throat,) carried to a stable of one of our first hotels, and a carriage procured to hurry him to Maryland. On this becoming known the excitement and indignation was such as to induce them to agree to relinquish their plan, and consent to his going to jail until morning; the kidnappers were then arrested on warrants for that offence, and were committed to prison—subsequently, I believe, they found bail. This morning they varied the claim on the negro to a charge of stealing a horse, upon which the slave, I suppose, effected his escape. This afternoon, at three o'clock, the case was up on *habeas corpus*, and heard in the county prison, but none but favored persons were admitted, "the press" being excluded, so I can give you neither the evidence nor decision. I sincerely trust the poor fellow may escape their clutches, as he has resided in this place for six years past, married and raised a family here, and is the minister of a considerable congregation of negroes, of the Methodist persuasion. As a waiter at McAuley's Hotel he has gained the respect of all who know him, and by his civil and upright deportment has gained many friends. It is hard that, after a few years of liberty, worth "a whole eternity of bondage," he should be again made to drink of the bitter cup of slavery. The poor fellow bears his fate with fortitude, but his wife is almost distracted at the idea of an eternal separation.]

Mr. Smith, of Clearfield, (Judiciary) reported against the expediency of giving to Courts the power of changing names of Townships and persons, regulating election districts, and removing disabilities from children not born in wedlock.

Mr. Trego, read a bill for reducing the capital of the Girard Bank.

The Tariff resolutions coming up, Mr Bigham addressed the House in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Smith, of Berks, (in opposition to a U. S. Bank, and expressing confidence in James Buchanan and Daniel Sturgeon;) Mr Bigham's remarks are worth publishing—I shall write them out for you.

Mr. B. was succeeded by Mr. Shuman, of Lancaster, who spoke at some length in support of the resolutions as offered by Mr. Bright.

On motion of Col. Burnsides, the House proceeded to consider the bill suspending payment of the *principal* of domestic creditors' claims, until the payment of the February interest on the funded debt. The Treasurer has suspended these payments, but it is not known what construction his successor, who comes into office on Monday, may place upon the provisions of the law. After some debate the bill passed finally by a vote of 75 to 16,—so you will see that we have yet some little true blood in us, and will not yield up our character for the blackening of London Clubs, without an effort to save it from the disgrace of repudiation.

Some acts relative to the District Court of Philadelphia, after reducing the salary of the Judges to $2,000 each, per annum, passed finally.

In Senate, petitions were presented from 64 members of the Philadelphia Bar, against the reduction of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and from nine members of the Montgomery county Bar, for the confirmation of the nomination of Judge Burnsides.

A motion to refer these to the Judiciary committee, me with much opposition, and was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Bigler moved to proceed to the consideration of the nomination of Hon. Thos. Burnsides, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, which, after several attempts of Mr. Sterigere to obtain a short postponement, was agreed to, and on motion to advise and consent to the nomination, the yeas were 31, nays 1—Mr. Cornman (Native) voting against the nomination, and Mr. Sterigere declining to vote.

Mr. Champneys read a bill to render Stockholders of Banks individually liable, punish embezzlement, and provide a remedy for Stockholders and Creditors in cases of fraudulent bankruptcy.

The Shunk portion of the party are in high glee—all the appointments in the Executive department have so far been from that section. Except a Clerkship or so, the Muhlies have so far got nothing. Now this is scarcely fair, but is just what might have been expected.

Mr. Muse, I am happy to see, is a regular attendant, although he yet remains weak from his recent illness.

P. S. The name of the negro mentioned in my letter, is Peter Hawkins, his assailants Alex. A. Cook and Thos. Finnegan. Judge Eldred discharged him, when claimed as a slave, but he was immediately arrested as a horse-thief.

JESSE BUSHYHEAD.—By a letter from the Baptist Cherokee Mission published in the Boston Christian Watchman, we learn that Chief Justice Bushyhead was engaged in translating the Scriptures into his native tongue, and had just finished Genesis, at the time of his death. He was also President of the Cherokee Bible and Temperance Societies, and contracted the fatal fever while delivering a Temperance Lecture at the National Council ground in the open air. Besides attending to these benevolent occupations, and discharging the arduous duties of Chief Justice, he was officiating as a Clergyman, and had an appointment the Sabbath previous to his death, to preach and administer the sacraments twenty-five miles from his home. Mr. Bushyhead was a self-taught man.

The Cherokee Advocate says: "A lamentable and unprecedented mortality has befallen the public servants of the Cherokee Nation. Within less than six months, the seat of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, that of the President of the National Committee, and those of five members of the Council, have been vacated by *death*.

The above sketch of the lamented BUSHYHEAD is of melancholy interest, but it does not describe all his useful labors. Though a Preacher of the Baptist denomination, he was very liberal in his feelings and intercourse with the clergy and members of other sects. He was probably the best Interpreter in the Cherokee Nation. The language of that people is perhaps the most difficult to acquire of all the Aboriginal tongues spoken on the Continent. No man, white or black, has ever mastered it sufficiently to preach, unless he had been raised in the Nation, and consequently all the Interpreters are Cherokees. There is one Presbyterian clergyman who has resided among them for about twenty-eight years, and so far learned the language as to be enabled to converse, but never, we believe, to preach it. His name has slipped our memory, (we think it is Fairfield,) but he is the same so inhumanly treated and imprisoned by the authorities of Georgia, in company with Dr. BUTLER, for refusing to take an illegal oath of allegiance to that State.—He informed us in conversation, one-day, that he would at any time rather undertake to learn the Creek, Choctaw and Osage languages, than the Cherokee alone. The difficulty in preaching to Cherokees, frequently rendered the services of BUSHYHEAD of importance to the Presbyterian and Methodist Ministers in the Nation, and we believe they were invariably rendered with alacrity and cheerfulness. One peculiarity of a good interpreter is, not only to render the meaning of a speaker with fidelity and quickness, but also with some resemblence in the mode of delivery to the original. It was in this respect that he excelled.—Whether it was natural or studied, we know not, but his delivery was a counterpart of the preacher. If he grew warm, and elevated his voice, Bushyhead did the same; if he spoke low, or his voice sunk to a whisper, the Interpreter whispered; did he thump the rude pulpit to enforce his observations down came Bushyhead's hand, in short, so fervent and inimitable was his imitation, or rather *Interpreting* of the language, voice and gestures of the speaker, it passed into a proverb in the Nation if he were to kick the pulpit down, Bushyhead would stamp upon the pieces. Peace to his ashes, for he was truly a great and a good man.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Steam Ship

CAMBRIA.

Seventeen days Later from Europe.

The new Steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on her first trip, on Friday morning last, about 7 o'clock, after a rough passage, in which she suffered considerably. She brings London papers of Jan. 3, and Liverpool of Jan 4, her day of sailing.

The Cambria brings ninety passengers, among whom are David Leavitt, Esq., and Col. Oakley, the Illinois Commissioners, who, it is said, accomplished their object.

The freight list of the steamer is very large, amounting to two hundred and fifty tons,—a much larger amount than any boat of the line has brought before.

The Commercial news is of a very favorable character. Cotton and American provision are in good demand at improving prices.

Money continued abundant at 2 a 2½ per cent The letter of Mr. Calhoun to Mr. King, in relation to the Texan affairs, had a slight effect on the London Money Market, from a fear that the British Government might become embroiled in the dispute between the United States and Mexico.

The President's Message and the accompanying documents carried out by the Caledonia, which reached Liverpool on 29th Dec., occupied the London press almost exclusively.

The abominable doctrines of Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. King, in Paris—setting forth the perpetuation and extenston of slavery, as *the* great national interest and pursuit of the United States, are scourged with deserved severity, and treated as every where they should be, as infamous in themselves and dishonoring to the character of a free people.

John Tyler and his Scheme of Annexation, and his extraordinary Ambassador, Mr. Shannon, are all lashed with indignant or scornful vehemence.

The news from France shows the prosperity of that country. The King's speech to the Chambers on 26th Dec. is of peculiar excellence, for it is throughout an eulogy of, and an argument for, peace as the first duty and the first necessity of governments. The allusion to the visit to England shows how much good may spring from such visits.

From Spain there is nothing new. Zurbano still managed to escape his pursuers.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 30, 1844.

☞Read the article from the National Intelligencer, entitled the "eighth week of the session." It is high time the people aroused themselves, if they hope to preserve their constitutional rights and liberties unimpaired.

What shall the People do!

In a republican government, in all great emergencies, it is manifestly the duty of the people to meet together for a calm and firm expression of opinion, and to consider what their duty and interest calls upon them to do underthe circumstances. Such an emergency has arisen, in the judgment of the best of the nation. What ought we of Pittsburgh to do? Ought we not to meet together, and in a respectful remonstrance to the Senate, declare our unalterable determination to submit to no unconstitutional annexation of a foreign territory, or extension over a foreign soil, of the institution of American slavery, to be protected by the American flag, at the expense of the blood and treasure of freemen. At least, ought not *Whigs* to meet together *en masse* for this purpose? Who will move in the matter? What is done must be done quickly.

☞From what quarter shall come the first determined resistance to the unconstitutional encroachments of the slave power, as exhibited in the Annexation scheme? We look to Massachusetts. That noble State was the first to raise the standard of liberty, to shed the blood of her citizens, and to lead the way in the war of the Revolution—and we look for her to maintain her proud position among her sisters, by saying to the arrogant and swelling waves of slavery, "thus far shalt thou come and no further." We look with exceeding anxiety to that quarter, to see the effect of the near prospects of Annexation. If Massachusetts tamely bows her neck to the yoke, we may write "Ichabod" upon our walls and "serfs" upon our statutes. Our glory will have departed, and the empire of slavery will be supreme.

TEXAS ANNEXATION.

Judge JAY, of New York, is one of the leaders of the Liberty party, and from his fine talents, exalted philanthropy, and true patriotism, he deserves the respect of his fellow citizens generally. In a letter read before the late Massachusetts Liberty Convention, Judge JAY thus speaks of the Texas Annexation scheme:

But surely, if the subject of annexation be viewed, aside from all party considerations, and with a generous and comprehensive regard, not merely for the interests of humanity, but for the general welfare and permanency of our republic, we cannot fail to discover its fatal consequences; nor to wonder at the fatuity of northern men in lending themselves to the intrigues of the slaveholders.

Abolitionists well know with what new horrors annexation will invest the American slave-trade, and what new bounties it will offer to the slave-breeders. They are too well acquainted with the character of slavery and the commerce in human beings, to be deluded, for a moment, by the imprudent falsehood that the addition of Texas will enlarge the area of freedom, or that slavery will wither by raising the price of its victims. We all know and feel the *vastness of the curse* which annexation will inflict on the colored race, and the barrier it will oppose to future emancipation. But probably abolitionists themselves have not generally and duly weighed the political consequences of this most pernicious measure. The great object of the slaveholders would be defeated unless Texas be received with all the peculiar and dangerous privileges now enjoyed by themselves. Texas will be represented in Congress in proportion to the number of her human cattle. Every Texan holding five slaves, will have the same political weight as not a northern freeman; and every distribution of the public lands or funds will be graduated by the same scale. This great and undefined territory will soon furnish half a dozen or more slave States, giving the slave interest an overwhelming and irresistible preponderance in the national councils. The commerce and manufactures of the North will all be sacrificed to Southern policy; and our foreign relations, peace and war, treaties and tariffs, navies and armies, will all be made subservient to the value of cotton, sugar and human flesh. The slaveholders, no longer dependent for office and influence upon their northern allies, will treat them with the contempt usually shown to traitors, when no longer needed. At length the North will rebel against the arrogance and despotism of its task-masters; and the Union, found fast by the valor and patriotism of our fathers, will be rent in twain, never again to be bound together under one government. It is painful to contemplate the sufferings and trials which must necessarily precede and follow the mighty convulsion. Surely even those who have no heart to feel for the woes of the negro, cannot be wholly indifferent to the calamities which annexation must entail upon their children and their children's children. Could my voice be heard by abolitionists, it would be raised most earnestly to beseech them to use every lawful means to avert the impending curse. At the same time let us remember that unless the Lord keepeth the city, the watchman waketh but in vain. Let us seek, by prayer and humiliation, to save our country from the heavy judgment her sins have invoked. Whatever may be the result, may it be our happiness to have a conscience void of offence; and may we leave to our children the consolation of reflecting that their fathers had done their duty.

Now who will say that Judge JAY has not truly and eloquently described some of the immense evils which will flow from the annexation of Texas, a slaveholding country? We say *some* of the evils, for their name is *legion*, and they cannot be described in a small space. Will not every evil he has so forcibly depicted most surely come to pass if the iniquitous project is consummated? Undoubtedly. How great, then, is the responsibility of those who have aided, either directly or indirectly, to promote a scheme pregnant with such told and untold mischiefs?—and are not those equally responsible who have neglected to use the means put in their power to prevent so great a calamity? What was our surprise, then, to read in the same letter, by Judge JAY, the following paragraph:

* * * "If it be true, as asserted, that the defeat of the Whig, and the triumph of the Democratic party, *has been caused*, by the course pursued by the abolitionists, then most certainly, *we have incurred a heavy responsibility*. Whatever may have been the faults of the Whig party, and they have been neither few nor small, *truth* requires the acknowledgement *that in resistance to the encroachments of the slaveholders, and in respect for the rights of the free people of color,* IT HAS BEEN PRODIGIOUSLY IN ADVANCE OF ITS RIVAL; and there is reason to fear, that the election of Mr. Polk *will hasten the Annexation of Texas*. Hence, in committing the government of the nation to a party *shamelessly and avowedly devoted to slavery*, and *ever ready to offer on its altar the constitutional liberties of the country*, the abolitionists have, as I have said, *incurred a heavy responsibility*. Of that responsibility I cheerfully avow and assume the portion belonging to myself."

It is most undoubtedly true, that the course of the Abolitionists, or rather the Liberty party, secured the "defeat of the Whig, and the triumph of the Democratic party," and Judge JAY admits and shoulders this responsibility. If it does not bend him to the earth in shame and contrition, it will be because he is so entirely beset with the idea that no good can be accomplished, or evil averted, unless the agent comes up to his standard of morals, (however otherwise fitted for the task, and however opposed to the evil he deprecates,) that he cannot perceive the character of the responsibility he has voluntarily assumed.

Mr. JAY excuses himself for taking this responsibility, on the ground that Mr. CLAY was a slaveholder, and that the end cannot sanctify the means. This would all be very well, provided a better agent could have been secured, or great and incalculable evils otherwise averted. But when this was the *only means* left Mr. JAY and his political friends, as far as human foresight could perceive, to avert threatened calamities, should they not have chosen what was in their reach? Mr. JAY says he leaves the *consequences* to Heaven. But were not these very *consequences*—the Annexation of Texas—given into his hands, that he might make his election? He has made it. He has chosen *not* to use the means in his power to avert the calamities he has so eloquently and truly described; he has taken the responsibility of throwing away, or at least rendering inoperative, his vote, which might have been exerted directly against the evil, and he leaves the consequences to God. There we leave him. To that impartial tribunal we follow no man with harsh judgment, but for ourself we rejoice, now that the evil is so impending, that we have not only spoken, but *voted directly against the extension of slavery, and the Annexation of Texas.*

What will the Senate do!

This question is now asked in regard to Annexation, with the most intense anxiety, by every true patriot. Judging from the general tenor of the speculations of the press, and the news from Washington, the worst may be looked for. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the Senate will pass the House Resolution without amendment. The National Intelligencer speaks in the most desponding tone. "Oliver Oldschool" thus speaks of it:

"The friends of annexation are in extacies, as you may suppose. The excitement during the taking of the votes in committee and in the House, which was from 2 till 4 o'clock, was very great.

By reference to the yeas and nays on the different votes, it will be seen that the annexationists gained upon every trial. They did so by whipping in the timid, who were opposed to the measure, and who became more and more alarmed after they found that the measure was carried.

I think it more than likely *now*, that the measure will pass the Senate. Foster will sup at it, and there are two or three Whigs besides whom I distrust upon it. If Mr. Benton gives way, nothing can prevent annexation but Texas herself. I look upon the present day's work as one pregnant with the most important consequences to this country; perhaps more important than any question that has been acted on since the formation of the constitution. So it is viewed here generally. The "Liberty Party" should now hold a THANKSGIVING, for the work is their own."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Yesterday, we believe, was the day appointed for the great Convention of Massachusetts, to be held in Faneuil Hall. The old cradle of liberty will rock again, as the worthy sons of noble Sires thunder forth their determined, inflexible opposition to any extension of the domain of human oppression. Some of our readers may have forgotten the resolves passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts last year, by an almost unanimous vote. They are interesting just at this time.—They are as follows:

Resolved, That the power to unite an independent foreign State with the United States, *is not among the powers delegated to the general government, by the Constitution of the United States.*

Resolved, That the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, faithful to the compact between the people of the United States, according to the plain meaning and intent in which it was understood and acceded to by them, is sincerely anxious for its preservation—but that it is determined, as it doubts not the other States are, *to submit to undelegated powers in no body of men on earth.*—That the project of the Annexation of Texas, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these States into a dissolution of the Union, and will furnish new calumnies against republican governments, by exposing the gross contradiction of a people professing to be free, and yet seeking to extend and perpetuate the subjection of their slaves.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolves to each of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Jan. 27.

In *Senate*, Mr. DIX, of N. York, took his seat in place of Mr. FOSTER.

The Joint Resolution from the House in favor of the annexation of Texas was read a first and second time, and without debate, on motion of Mr. ARCHER, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the *House*, the bill to print 1500 copies of Greenhow's Report or Book of the Oregon Territory, was taken up and adopted.

The Bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon, was taken up and debated in Committee of the Whole. Mr. ADAMS addressed the Committee, deprecating hasty action on a matter so important. He did not wish unnecessary postponement of this question. The time had come when it was necessary for the U. States and Great Britain to come to some understanding.—Further delay would engender greater difficulties, and he was ready at once to give the notice of one year required in the Act of Joint Commission or occupancy between Great Britain and ourselves.

Mr. A. desired however that upon a question so momentous as this there should be calmness and fairness. When Government entered upon this subject he desired that it should be geographically, politically and morally right, upon it.

Mr. DUNCAN got the floor, and the House adjourned.

☞The following is the Annexation resolution which passed the House:

JOINT RESOLUTION,

Declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State:

Resolved, &c., That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, that the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, 1846.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, salt lakes and springs, and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind, which may belong to, or be due and owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution.—And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.

And in such State or States, as shall be formed out of said territory, north of said Missouri Compromise line, Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited.

From the National Intelligencer, of Monday.

The Eighth Week of the Session

has closed under circumstances calculated to fill with apprehension and alarm the minds of all who think as we do of the great subject which has occupied the whole time of one House of Congress and much of the attention of the other for the last three weeks. We refer of course to the proposition for the immediate annexation to the United States, by act of Congress, of the Territory and Government of Texas.

The debate on this subject was, according to the understood determination of a caucus of the "Democratic" Members held on Saturday night preceding, brought to a close on Saturday last at two o'clock; and the House proceeded to *vote* upon the propositions before it. The result of the trials of strength of the different propositions was the passage, by a majority of twenty-two votes, of the Joint Resolution introduced some days ago by the Hon. Milton Brown, a Whig Member from the State of Tennessee, with an amendment, accepted by him, limiting the existence of Slavery in Texas to the territory south of the Missouri compromise line. This proposition united a majority in its favor, because less exceptionable in its details than any other which had been presented, though equally open with them to the gravest of the objections which lie against any action whatever upon the subject under existing circumstances.

So far, therefore, as depends upon the will of the House of Representatives, Congress is to exercise the power of admitting into the Union the Territory of Texas—a Territory equally foreign to the United States, whether regarded as an independent Government or a Province of Mexico.

This decision by the House of Representatives involves, in our opinion, the exercise of a power which, if it belong to the Government of the United States at all, belongs, in the first stage (of annexation) exclusively to those branches of the Government which are invested with the authority to make contracts with Foreign Powers, and cannot be exercised *by Congress*, as proposed, without a violation of the Constitution. Texas is either an independent Power, capable of disposing of her own destiny, or she is not. If she be, the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, in joint action with the Executive, is necessary to make a compact (treaty) with her. If she be not, she is a province of Mexico, with which nation the United States is at peace, and can only be annexed, or admitted into this Union, whether with or without the conditions specified in the Joint Resolution, by a compact, or treaty, with Mexico, formed in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, in those brief but explicit terms: "He [the President] shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, *to make treaties*, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

This provision of the Constitution is "the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND;" and no action by Congress, short of revolution, can overrule or set aside this "Supreme Law." The Joint Resolution which has received the approbation of the House of Representatives, therefore can, in our view of the matter, only be sustained as a revolutionary movement.

Such, we very well know, is not the light in which it is viewed by him who moved it, and by many of those who voted for it. But there are some gentlemen, it is equally well known, whose purpose of "annexation," without regard to constitutional impediments, has been openly avowed. At this moment we have before us, in a New York paper, an extract from the Charleston Mercury, the organ of a numerous and talented party in the State in which it is published, which declares that "it is an insult to the South to keep Texas out of the Union;" that "if the act [of annexation] is unconstitutional, *it is justifiable* by your own base perfidy [accusing thus of perfidy the North, as having interfered with the institutions of the South] in first violating the Constitution in respect to us in this vital particular," and concluding its observations on the subject (still addressing "the North") as follows:

"So far as this question is concerned, you have destroyed the Constitution; and will you quote *it* to us? Your hypocrisy is as shallow as your treachery is base, and we know not which most to despise, your impudence or your wickedness.—CONSTITUTION OR NOT, WE WILL HAVE TEXAS!"

The view which *we* take of the constitutional question involved in this joint resolution has the sanction of every authority, legal or political, which can be brought to bear upon the subject, to the effect that *Congress cannot make a contract with a foreign nation; that the Legislative power never can do that which can be done by treaty*; and that *whatever requires the consent of another nation belongs to the treaty power, and* CAN ONLY BE REGULATED BY IT.

In presence of this great constitutional impediment to the action of *Congress* on the subject, all considerations of expediency, and even of moral or political right, connected with this measure, important and momentous as we have heretofore shown them to be, fade away, as the reader will perceive, into absolute insignificance.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, therefore by its decision of Saturday last, overleaping the barrier of the Constitution, and calling upon the Senate to follow its example, has placed the public peace and honor, involved in the maintenance of the several departments of this Government in their proper orbits, emphatically and finally at the arbitrament of the SENATE of the United States.

To that august body, which has so often thrown its shield over the Constitution of the country, is now presented the issue, whether they will give their consent to do that by legislation which can only be done by treaty, and which they themselves have declared to be unwise and inadmissible in that more solemn form! Whether they will permit their constitutional rights to be stricken down, the public peace and the public faith to be compromised, and the Union itself—this happy Union of the Old Thirteen and their legitimate offspring—ultimately and surely, though it may be distantly, rent asunder, and those who are now brothers and members of the same glorious family to become aliens and strangers, by this ill-starred vote of the Representatives of the People! We trust in Heaven, fortifying the stern patriotism of that elevated body, to guide them to the same decision which they have heretofore pronounced, and save the country from reproach and disaster. God forbid that we should counsel the rejection of that which could, in our opinion, add to the safety, or redound to the honor and happiness of this great Republic! But, seeing in the consummation of this measure immediate war, the dishonor of violated public faith, the reproach of the world, the condemnation of history, and, in the distant future, ruin to this fair Union, formed by a common origin, and cemented by the blood of the Revolution and the toils of WASHINGTON and his venerated compatriots, we cannot be silent. We should be faithless to our duty if we did not protest and beseech to the end—trusting to that Providence which has thus far so kindly watched over this favored country, to avert the consummation of an act so full of danger, present and prospective.

We have not the heart at present to go any further into the particulars of last week's doings; the most important of which was the passage by the Senate of a bill to establish the Smithsonian Institute, the perfection of which into a law will be a credit to the present Congress.

MURDER.—A woman named BRIDGET CAREY, of bad character, was murdered in the streets of Albany, on Friday night last.

From the Sandwich Islands.

A total abstinence temperance society was organized at Honolulu on the 17th of August, under the name of "Hawaiian Total Abstinence Union." The people at the Hawaiian Islands had nearly all united in the temperance reform without a society, but they concluded last summer to follow the example of their brethren in America.

A beautiful little church has been built at Lahaina, island of Maui, by donations from the masters and officers of whale ships. It is called the Seamen's Chapel. The Rev. Mr. Andrews succeeds the Rev. Mr. Baldwin as the chaplain.

The seamen's chaplaincy at Honolulu is well attended.

A Boston built four-wheeled buggy, lined with drab colored cassimere, and harness, is offered for sale.

Harnden's expresses are advertised in that paper.

It is wonderful to contemplate the improvement in that country among the savages of those islands within a few years, and it is highly gratifying to those who took an early interest in their welfare.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

R. D. THOMPSON

HAVING taken the large Carpet Warehouse formerly occupied by *W. McClintock & Co.*, NO. 110 MARKET STREET, opposite St. Clair, will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

CARPETING,

Floor Oil Cloths, Stair and Floor Trimmings, &c. Among which will be found

Brussels and Imperial Carpets,

Superfine, Fine, and Common Ingrain Carpet;
Floor and Stair twilled 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Venetian do do 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 do
India Matting;
Tufted Brussels, Wilton & Chenille Rugs;
Woollen Floor Cloths;
Piano and Table Covers;
Hair & Oval Stair Rods,

Tufted Sheepskin, Manilla and Grass Mats;
Damask and Watered Moreens;
6-4 7-4 8-4 Damask Table Linen;
Russia Diaper and Crash for Toweling;
5-4 and 7-4 Bed Sheeting;
Drillings, &c.

The subscriber will keep on hand a well selected assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS.

All of the above articles having been purchased from the Manufacturers and Importers direct, he respectfully invites the attention of Steam Boat owners, Hotel Proprietors, and the public generally, feeling assured that he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

Jan 30 R. D. THOMPSON.

EXTRA LARGE BROOMS.

10 DOZ. extra large Corn Brooms.
20 doz. smaller size do do.
Just received and for sale by
ja 29 RINEHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty st.

Fresh Smyrna Figs, just rec'd at
ja 29 RINEHART & STRONG'S, 140 Liberty st.

Sweet Oranges—a prime article, just rec'd by
ja 29 RINEHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty st.

DRESS GOODS—Cheap.

W. R. Murphy will sell his remaining stock of Winter Dress Goods at reduced prices. Muslin de Laines can be had at 12½, 14 and 25 cents per yard. Fine French do., (all wool) now only 50 cts. Cashmeres from 37 up to the finest French qualities.

New Prints at 12 1-2—New Style Prints of a superior quality and warranted fast colors, to be had at the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods House of
W. R. MURPHY,
N. East corner of 5th and Market sts.
jan 24

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The publication of the American Sunday School Union, consisting of Libraries, Hymn Books, Question Books, &c., for sale at the Philadelphia (Catalogue) prices. A variety of other Juvenile Works, suitable for Sunday Schools always on hand. ROBT. CARTER,
jan 24 55 Market, between 3d and 4th streets.

WALTER FORWARD
AND
ALFRED W. MARKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Fourth street, corner of Cherry alley. jan1-3&wtf

PHILIP R. KINCAID,
PLOUGH MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Liberty and Pitt Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THANKFUL for the past liberal patronage of his friends and the public, can now say in safety that his COMMON FARMING PLOUGH, (of its different sizes, both right and left,) known as the "KINCAID PLOUGH," (after a fair test of eight years by some of the best farmers,) is acknowledged to be the best now in use—also his COTTON AND SUGAR PLOUGH, made to the most useful models, and of the greatest variety, and of the best materials, and at the lowest prices.

Persons at a distance can refer to any of the Merchants of this city, and in part to other persons in the Cotton and Sugar country, and may refer to Messrs. JOSEPH & JAMES MARLATT, of Pittsburgh, who have been selling my Ploughs in those sections for the last seven or eight years.

OBSERVE—All my Ploughs have my name on the inside of the mouldboard. dec16-dlawly

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

350 ACRES of first rate land, on Finerty's creek, near the Ohio river and adjoining the village of Shoustown, about 12 miles from the city. About 150 acres are cleared, nearly one half in meadow. There are several dwelling houses upon the premises, one of which was erected during the present year. The whole, or part will be sold upon liberal terms or exchanged for city property.

A lot on Fourth street road, being lot No. 9, in Harrison's plan—45 feet front by 120 in depth, cornering on two streets and running back to an alley, twenty feet wide.

A house and lot in Mount Baldwin.

21 lots in the village of New Troy, of various sizes.—These lots are contiguous, and are well suited for a country. They will be sold singly or together. Apply to
ALFRED W. MARKS,
jan 1—d&wtf 4th st., corner of Cherry alley.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A valuable property in the City of Allegheny, on the bank of the Ohio river, one acre of land, on which is erected a large and convenient two story BRICK DWELLING, containing eight rooms with kitchen and dining room in the basement story. Also, a stable and carriage house, with a well of excellent water. This property is well calculated for erecting any Public Works being near Pittsburgh, and a good road to the same. Payments made easy, as most of the purchased money may remain in the purchaser's hand for a number of years.

ALSO,

For Rent, a two story BRICK house in Third street, between Smithfield and Grant streets. Apply to
ANDREW KIRKWOOD, Smithfield street,
jan 22-d&w&wtf Between First and Second

Farm for Sale.

A farm within a few miles of the city, is offered for sale. It is well watered, abundantly supplied with wood and coal, has 20 acres of meadow, a number of apple trees, and good barn, &c. It will be sold low. For further particulars apply at the Land Office of BLAKELY & MITCHEL.
jan 24-Pw—Post. Smithfield near 5th st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A commodious and commodious Brick Dwelling House, and a large Lot of ground, about 25 by 200 feet, pleasantly situated on the north side of Robinson street, Allegheny, between the Theological Seminary and [illegible] offered for sale on accommodating terms. Title indisputable. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to DAVID GEARY, at the Gazette office, to Mr. CARPENTER, near the property, or to the subscriber, at Springdale.
MATTHEW MACLEAN.
jan8-d4tkwtf

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

L. S. IN the Orphans Court of said county. In the matter of the Administration account of the Estate of R. C. Newport, Administrator of the Estate of Marion Sockelbeck, deceased. No. 15, June term, A. D., 1844.

And now to wit: January 18, 1845 on motion of Mellon, Attorney for Jacob Morlock and others, the Court appoint Wm. S. Courtney Auditor, to audit the claims against the Estate, and make distribution of balance in hands of Administrator
By the Court,
THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend at his office, Grant street, Pittsburgh, for the purpose of his appointment on Monday, the 10th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
W. S. COURTNEY,
jan 24-w3t Auditor.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have claims against the estate of Susanna Kane, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd, that letters of Administration have been granted to me, and that I will attend at my dwelling in Kittanning street, at any time between this date and the 25th day of February next, to receive the same properly authenticated, and also to receive all debts due the said decedent.
DAVID DRENNEN, dm'r.
jan17-w6t

AMERICAN
SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION DEPOSITORY:
At Ingram & Elliott's
BOOK AND PAPER STORE,
Market street, near the Diamond, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALL the Publications of the American Sunday School Union can be obtained at this Depository at the PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

☞Catalogues containing a list of Sunday School Books, with prices annexed, can be had by calling at the Depository.

☞Subscriptions received for the Sunday School Journal for Teachers, (price 25 cents per annum,) and Youth's Penny Gazette, for children, (price 12½ cents per annum. jan13-d6&w1m

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of ISAAC PARKER, sen., deceased, will offer for sale on **Thursday, February 20, 1845,** the following described property in Burgettstown:

A Carding, Spinning and Fulling Factory, two stories high, and one lot of ground, with Steam Engine, double Cardings Machine and Rollers, a single Carding Machine and Condenser, one Spinning Jenny, two hand Looms, (no other Machine within ten miles.)

ALSO.—A two story Frame House, and two lots of ground with privilege of Coal bank.

ALSO.—Thirty acres of land, mostly cleared, will be sold either in parcels, or together with one horse, household and Kitchen Furniture. Indisputable titles will be given, possession given on the first of April next.

jan 24-w3t—Wash. Rep. W. L. ROBB, Ex'r.

FIRE ENGINE.

ON hand and for sale, a Fire Engine, 7 inch chamber 24 men power, will play 1 inch stream from 160 to 170 feet. Complete, with all the necessary fixtures—finished neatly.
E. & F. FABER.
d21-w6t

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JANUARY, 1845.
W. BARKER—R. ELLIOTT, CAROTHERS.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1845.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 2@2½
Pearls ..... 4@5
Scorchings ..... 3@2
Saleratus ..... 4½@4½

Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale ..... —@7.00
Common ..... —@6.00

Axes—₱ dozen.
Hollows' ..... —@—
Mann's ..... —@—

Anchors—₱ lb.
Jamaica ..... —@—

Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ..... 2@9

Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ..... @ 9
Common ..... @ 7

Buckets—muchine—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1.00@1.50
Shaker ..... 2.00@2.25

Barks—₱ cord.
Chestnut Oak ..... —@4.00
Black Oak ..... —@4.00
Hemlock ..... 2.50@3.00

Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... @ 3½
From wagon ..... @—

Cotton—₱ lb.
Pennsyl'a Alabam 5½@7
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ..... 10@12½
Cocoa, prepared ..... @22

Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... @ 7½
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20@—
Cincinnati do ..... @22
Sperm, best brands ..... @ 53
Do inferior ..... @ 50

Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No 10 ..... @15
" 11 to 13 ..... @16
" 14 ..... @17
Increasing ¼ c. ₱ lb.

Corn—₱ bushel.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500 ..... @ 8
" 600 ..... @ 7
" 700 ..... @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 ..... @ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb ..... @25
Carpet Chain ..... @25
Cotton Twine ..... @25
Candle Wick ..... @10

Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, o'd white ..... @12½
St. Domingo ..... 6 @ 8½
Laguayra ..... 7½@ 8
Rio ..... 6½@ 7½
Havana ..... @—

Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers ..... 20@25
Sheathing ..... 22@30
Bolts ..... @25
Oil ..... 6@18

Cordage—₱ lb. coil
Manilla ..... @10
White Rope ..... @ 9
Tarred ..... @ 9
Packing yarn, fine ..... @ 9
" coarse ..... @ 8

Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen.
Extra Long ..... @2.00
Long ..... @1.75
Common ..... @1.50
Plough Lines ..... @ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
40 yds third ..... @4.00
20@30 do do ..... 1.50@2.25
Plough Lines ..... @ 75

Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb. mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... @3
Bevel & gearing do ..... @3½
Light machinery do ..... @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ..... @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ..... @3
over 10 in ..... @2½
Gudgeons ..... @2½
Hollow-ware assorted ..... @3½
Sad Irons ..... @3½
Counter weights ..... @3½
Stoves, a distance can refer to any of the Merchants of this city, and in part to other persons in the Cotton and Sugar country may refer to Messrs. JOSEPH & JAMES MARLATT, of Pittsburgh, who have been selling my Ploughs in those sections for the last seven or eight years.

OBSERVE—All my Ploughs have my name on the inside of the mouldboard. dec16-dlawly

Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... @ 7½
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20@—
Cincinnati do ..... @22
Sperm, best brands ..... @ 53
Do inferior ..... @ 50

Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No 10 ..... @15
" 11 to 13 ..... @16
" 14 ..... @17
Increasing ¼ c. ₱ lb.

Corn—₱ bushel.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500 ..... @ 8
" 600 ..... @ 7
" 700 ..... @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 ..... @ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb ..... @25
Carpet Chain ..... @25
Cotton Twine ..... @25
Candle Wick ..... @10

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St. Domingo ..... 6 @ 8½
Laguayra ..... 7½@ 8
Rio ..... 6½@ 7½
Havana ..... @—

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Long ..... @1.75
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40 yds third ..... @4.00
20@30 do do ..... 1.50@2.25
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Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb. mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... @3
Bevel & gearing do ..... @3½
Light machinery do ..... @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ..... @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ..... @3
over 10 in ..... @2½
Gudgeons ..... @2½
Hollow-ware assorted ..... @3½
Sad Irons ..... @3½
Counter weights ..... @3½

Cotton—₱ lb.
Pennsyl'a Alabam 5½@7
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ..... 10@12½
Cocoa, prepared ..... @22

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 27, 1845.

☞ The *Sub-treasury* patriot, McNULTY, is a grand rascal. It is stated that while his case was pending in the House he was engaged in a row at the Potomac Bridge Hotel, where he had gone with two prostitutes, and the same day lost $9000 at ten pins. Those persons, also, in whose hands he pretended to have funds, deny the fact.—SLAMM, of the Plebeian, says he has none of McNULTY's money, and C. A. SEGOR & Co., of New York have published a card, stating they have not a dollar of his funds in their hands, and are not indebted to him one cent.

☞ The letter from Gen. JACKSON to President MUNROE, in 1820, to be found in another column, completely neutralizes all the "old Roman" has lately said in relation to the importance of Texas as a military frontier, and shows that he perfectly agreed with the policy of Mr. MONROE's administration, in the boundary treaty. *Then*, JACKSON was content with the acquisition of the Floridas—*now*, nothing less than Texas will satisfy him. *Then*, a dense population formed the best frontier—*now*, a vast, unsettled wilderness can only protect us. Who will not say that Gen. JACKSON's *unprejudiced* opinions in 1820, in the prime of his life, are not worth more than his *prejudiced* opinions in his dotage!

Inspectors of Flour and Ashes.

This subject has attracted a great deal of attention within a week past. It has been suggested by several Merchants that a meeting should be called, and measures adopted to procure the necessary legislation. All that is needed is prompt and persevering efforts, and it can be done. Who will take the lead? If this matter, so far as it relates to flour, was dependent upon the action of the Ladies we would have an Inspector in double quick time. We venture to say that if a petition were got up and submitted to them for signatures, thousands of names could be got. There is not a house-wife in the two cities but would sign it.

Interest on the State Debt.

At last accounts, the Resolution for the payment of the February interest is still pending in the Senate. As reported by the Finance committee, it makes a specific appropriation of $873,514 06 for the payment of interest due on the funded debt of the Commonwealth, leaving the amount due on certificates issued for interest previously due, to be hereafter provided for. It is thought the resolution will pass both Houses in this form.

There is great difference of opinion in regard to the ability of the State to meet her interest both in February and August. Many men of judgment believe the effort will prove a failure, and involve us in further difficulties. Others flatter themselves the State has abundant resources to meet the claims upon her. There is not much doubt that Governor PORTER, in his message, stated the matter unfairly. He wished to retire with eclat, and leave to others the deliverance of the State from the labrynth in which she is involved.

An examination of the report of the State Treasurer exhibits quite a less flattering aspect. By the tabular statements appended to that report we learn that the whole debt of the State on the 30th November, 1844, including the loan under the act of 4th May, 1841, and the certificates of loan for interest on 1st of August, 1842, 1st February and August, 1843, and 1st February and August 1844, amounts to $40,703,866 89.

The whole receipts at the Treasury, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th November, 1844, amounts to $2,331,765 53. To this add the balance in the Treasury December 1, 1843, and the resources of the year amount to $2,791,237 03. The payments of the fiscal year ending on the 30th November, 1844, amount to $1,847,385 15. Unavailable balance in the Treasury, $280,000; leaving an *available* balance on the 1st of December, 1844, of $663,851 88.

The treasurer estimates the receipts of the present fiscal year, ending 30th Nov., 1845, at		$3,005,000 00
To this add the balance in State Treasury 30th Novemb'r, 1844,	$663,851 88	
Also, balance in Canal Treasury,	39,497 00	
	—	703,348 88
Total for the year,		$3,708,348 88
The expenditures of the year, including, Feb. and Aug. interest, are estimated at		$3,061,013 56
Leaving a balance, at the end of of the year of		$647,335 32
But there are still unpaid appropriations of last year, which will be called for, not added in the above of		$598,405 60
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of only		$48,929 72

But the estimates of the Treasurer for receipts is thought to be quite high, and of expenditures too low, in which case sufficient means will not be forthcoming to pay the interest and carry on the Government.

It is also said, that the exhibit of the financial affairs of the state has been made as flattering as possible, in order to raise the stock and prevent the sale of the works. There is no doubt some truth in this.

NO ELECTION YET.—The fifth trial, says the Boston Atlas, for the election of Mayor and five Aldermen took place on Monday, and the result was, no choice of Mayor, and the election of two out of the five Aldermen voted for. The gentlemen elected Aldermen are Messrs. Benson Leavitt and Samuel S. Perkins, whose names were borne upon the Young Men's, Faneuil Hall, and Native tickets. There are now five Aldermen elected, and they constitute a quorum of the Board of Aldermen.

The following are the returns:

Eustis.	Parker.	Davis.	Homer.
1499	1497	4289	1854

☞ The Anti-Rent difficulties in Columbia County, N. Y., have entirely subsided, and the Sheriff has served legal process in the "infected District," without any opposition.

A prisoner in the New York penitentiary, named Stratton, confined for counterfeiting, was caught in the machinery a few days ago, and carried around on a wheel sixty or seventy times, striking with great force against the ceiling, and breaking almost every bone in his body.

HON. HENRY NES AGAINST ANNEXATION.—A rumor having been circulated that the HON. HENRY NES, Member of Congress from the New York and Adams district, would vote for the Annexation of Texas, that gentleman has addressed a letter to his constituents, contradicting the rumor, in which he takes strong ground against this iniquitous and unconstitutional measure. The letter appears in the Advocate, and is creditable alike to the talents and principles of the Doctor, and will receive the commendation of the constituents that elected him.

INDIAN MOVEMENTS IN LANCASTER.

By the following paragraph from the Lancaster American Republican, it appears that the ground rent tenants of the Hamilton estate, in Lancaster, are disposed to follow the example of the Livingston tenants in New York, and repudiate the further payment of rent. A disposition of this kind has for many years been manifest by the occupants of these grounds in and around that city:

Anti-Ground Rent Procession.

There seems to be no end to *Anti* proceedings—such would seem to be the order of the day—a feeling of apparent universality, both at home and abroad. The procession in question was 'got up' pursuant to notice given of the arrival of a certain John P. Newman in this city, as agent for the Hamilton Estate to collect Ground Rent. The procession being formed, proceeded to Mrs. Hubley's Hotel, and inquired for Mr. Newman, but was unable to procure an interview. Thence they proceeded, peaceably, to the store of Messrs Long, *local* agents for the same, paid them their compliments, and returned to the hotel. Here they were confronted by James Cameron, Esq., who addressed the assemblage, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to confer with Mr. Newman, which was vociferously voted down, and a substitute by the mass, to the effect that they would not *pay any more ground rent*, was passed by acclamation, and the crowd immediately dispersed. We know not where these things will end—time only will show.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 22, 1845.

DEAR SIR: In the Senate, a number of unimportant petitions were read, but none relating to your section of the Commonwealth; Mr. Sullivan presented one in regard to slavery, similar to those offered in the House a day or two since.

The resolution relative to a National Macadamised road, from your city to Erie Harbor, was agreed to and will doubtless be concurred in by the House.

Mr. Darsie moved to proceed to the consideration of the resolution instructing the Committee on the Judicary to bring in a bill for the abolition of the 21st Judicial District, which was lost after an animated debate, by a vote of 14 to 15. Messrs Darsie, Sullivan, Hill and Heckman strongly advocated this measure.

The act relative to jurisdiction by the National Government over the land purchased for the use of the Allegheny Arsenal, passed a third reading.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Auditor General for information relative to the assessments and outstanding taxes in each county, &c.

In the House, the reading of the journal of the follies of yesterday, gave rise to a motion to omit the proceedings relative to a tax upon bachelors, which was agreed to—by the bye, has the House a *right* to falsify their own records? Does not the Constitution require them to keep a journal of their proceedings, and if so, can they thus omit a portion of the business; I think not, and although they might sometimes be ashamed to see their proceedings in print, by what right do they thus change it. This is a question involving a *principle* of some importance, and one so strongly opposed by the Whigs in Congress, on the passage of Thomas H. Benton's infamous expunging resolutions.

The Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill relative to the Monongahela Navigation Company, reported the same without amendment, and it was passed finally by the House. It allows the Company to occupy half an acre at each dam for lock-keeper's houses, &c. paying for it according to their charter. This bill now needs but the Governor's signature to become a law.

Mr. Dunlap read a resolution authorizing the Canal Commissioners to settle claims for damages on the Erie Extension, accruing previous to its transfer to the Erie Canal Company.

The House took up and passed, after adopting numerous amendments, a bill for the appointment of a reporter for the Supreme Court and the publication of two volumes of Reports per annum, at a price not less than $4,00 per volume.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1844.

The *Senate* passed a Bill relative to the Smithsonian bequest, and adopted various resolutions. The Senate is far in advance of the House in regard to its business, and adjourned over to Monday.

In the *House* the Texas debate was continued up to the hour of adjournment. The speeches did not differ much from those which have preceded. The members will not be much wiser if they continue to debate until the close of the session.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24, 1845.

The *Senate* did not sit.

The debate on the Texas question was still continued in the *House*. Mr. Dromgooke, of Va. opened the debate in favor of Annexation, and advocated the measure on various grounds, and replied to the arguments which had been urged on the other side,

Mr. Adams then took the floor in opposition to the whole field of argument on the side of Annexation. He insisted that Texas never had formed any part of Louisiana, quoting and expounding the Louisiana treaty, and going into many interesting historical disclosures relative to the diplomacy before and during his own administration. His general position was, that with Texas free from slavery, and the assent of Mexico obtained, he wss ready to vote for annexation to-morrow.

After which several other members spoke on the subject, for and against, when Mr. Darragh obtained the floor and spoke until twenty minutes past eight and in opposition to Annexation. The House then adjourned.

☞ The nomination of Mr. WM. POLK, brother of the President elect, as Minister to Naples, is not withdrawn, as was rumored, but is still before the Senate, and will probably be confirmed.

☞ THOMAS W. DORR, it is stated, peremptorily *refuses* to accept of his liberation from the State Prison on the stipulated condition of his taking the oath of allegiance to the State.

It is stated that Dr. ANSON JONES, the recently elected President of Texas, is a native of Berkshire, MASS.

THE BLACK TONGUE.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat says the epidemic called the Black Tongue, and by others the malignant Erysipelas, prevails to a considerable extent in the villages of Mount Morris and Nunda, and the inhabitants of both places are in a state of considerable alarm.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—I read in your paper, with no ordinary degree of pleasure, the address and resolutions, adopted by the Antimasonic and Whig County Committee at their late meeting. It is most gratifying to find so much unity of feeling, in the course proper to be pursued in the future action of the party in this county. The recommendations and views of the Committee are noble, generous and patriotic, and sure to meet a hearty response from our friends thoughout the State and Union. Such sentiments and unalterable determination to stand by the great Whig principles, acknowledged universally as wise and good, must and will triumph, and to use the language of the great Statesman himself, "we *will* persevere in contending for them; and that adhering to our separate and distinct organization, we will treat all who have the good of the country in view, with respect and sympathy, and invite their co-operation in securing the patriotic objects, which it is our aim and purpose to accomplish." It is a consoling reflection, Mr. Editor, under our defeat, to contemplate the great conservative Whig party of this nation, composed as it is of so much virtue, patriotism, intelligence and honesty of purpose, after the hottest contested election ever held, with a candidate acknowledged the benefactor of his country, and greatest living Statesman,—it is consoling I say, yes, cheering to the hearts of all true patriots, to see the party rising up in all parts of our happy land simultaneously, avowing the same determination to stand by their organization, and continue to do battle under the cherished name, (dear to every American,) of Whig;—who can doubt of ultimate success. The secret then, Mr. Editor, of certain triumph is, *patience* and *perseverence*, which the signs of the times conclusively indicate the Whigs possess in an imminent degree. I would say then persevere Whigs, "fight on, fight ever," and your sure reward will be your country's redemption, and ultimate prosperity. TARIFF.

From the National Intelligencer of Thursday last.

Gen Jackson's Opinion of the Treaty of 1819 with Spain.

The *Globe* of Monday night, contained the subjoined Letter from Gen Jackson, of which a copy was obtained by its Editor from Samuel L. Gouverneur, Esq., son-in-law of the late President Monroe, in consequence of the allusions which have lately been publicly made to the existence of such a paper. This Letter establishes beyond all cavil the fact that Gen. Jackson approved of the Treaty of Boundary, &c. with Spain in all its parts, and even considered it absurd to suppose that the acquisition of Texas was desirable to the United States in a military point of view, if in any other. What is very clear from the Letter, besides, is that Gen. Jackson at least had no regrets for the surrender of alleged rights of the United States to Texas, which it is now pretended was so great a fault on the part of Mr. Monroe's administration.

Gen. Jackson's Reply to Mr. Monroe's Letter.

HERMITAGE, NEAR NASHVILLE
June 20, 1820.

DEAR SIR: I returned from my tour to the South and Southeast on the evening of the 18th instant, when I received your very friendly, and interesting letter of the 23d May last, which I have read with great interest and attention. On its perusal and consideration, I have determined to remain in service until the situation of Europe fully develops itself, and our affairs with Spain are brought to a final close.

Although, retirement has been, and still is the first object of my wishes, yet, so long as it is believed, that my military services may conduce to the benefit of my country in any way, my exertions belong to her. I have hitherto made, and it is still my duty as a patriot to make, my private interest and views subservient to my country's good. I have, therefore, upon due consideration and reflection on the subject-matter of your interesting letter, resolved not to retire from service so long as my continuing may promote the welfare, safety, and happines of our country. I am well aware as soon as you believe the situation of our affairs will permit of my retiring without injury to our country, you will notify me thereof, and permit me to retire. Until then, my private wishes and and feelings must bend to what it may be conceived will promote the public good.

The views you have taken of the conduct pursued by our Government, relative to South America, in my opinion, has been both just and proper, and will be approved by nine-tenths of the nation. It is true, it has been attempted to be wielded by certain demagogues, to the injury of the Administration, but, like all other base attempts, has recoiled on its authors; and I am clearly of your opinion that, for the present, *we ought to be content with the Floridas*—fortify them, *concentrate our population, confine our frontier to proper limits, until our country, to those limits, is filled with a dense population. It is the denseness of our population that gives strength and security to our frontier.* With the Floridas in our possession, our fortifications completed, *Orleans*, the great emporium of the West, is secure. The Floridas in possession of a foreign Power, you can be invaded, your fortifications turned, the Mississippi reached, and the lower country reduced. *From Texas, an invading enemy will never attempt such an enterprise; if he does, notwithstanding all that has been said and asserted on the floor of Congress on this subject, I will vouch that the invader will pay for his temerity.*

Present Mrs. Jackson and myself to Mrs. Monroe and your daughters and Mr. Gouverneur affectionately, and receive for yourself, our best wishes for your happiness through this life, and that of your amiable family; and believe me to be, with high respect and esteem, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the United States.*

THE MORMON CHARTERS.—In the Illinois House of Representatives, at the date of our latest intelligence, the subject of the repeal of the Mormon charters was under full discussion. The two or three Mormon members of the House were storming like madmen. One or two test votes left little or no doubt that the infamous charters would be repealed. All the better portion of the Locofoco members went for the repeal with scarcely less zeal than the Whigs. Mr. Benedict, a leading Locofoco, declared that no man was more strongly wedded to his party than he, but that, great as was the Locofoco majority in the State, he would far prefer defeat, standing by the immutable principles of truth and honesty, to seeing his party longer triumph by truckling to the miserable Mormons. *Louisville Journal.*

From the N. Y. Express of Wednesday evening.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
TWENTY DAYS LATER.

By a passenger, who left Vera Cruz on the 2d of this month, in the regular British steamer for Havana, and from thence reached this city, via. Charleston, we have received intelligence twenty days later, viz. down to the day of sailing,—our previous dates being to 12th December, by the Eugenia. It appears that there had been *no* battle fought between General Santa Anna and General Paredes, as has been reported, but that, on the contrary, Santa Anna had under his command an army of twelve thousand men, nine thousand of whom were Infantry and three thousand Cavalry, and that he with his Army was at San Martin Tesmeluca, a town about eighteen leagues distant from the city of Mexico, on the road to Puebla. Paredes had a more numerous force under him, but they were undisciplined. He, with his forces, was in the same vicinity.

The popular feeling at Vera Cruz was very strong against Santa Anna. A military chief named Cenobio had committed great depredations on the estates of Santa Anna, which are near that city, by destroying his house and ten thousand cattle. It was conceded, however, on all hands, that Santa Anna was still in great force.

The next packet, the barque Ana Louisa, was to sail from Vera Cruz for New York on the 5th inst. She will bring important news.

GOV. SHUNK'S INAUGURAL.

This document is not one that will obtain for Gov. Shunk any very great credit, either for scholarship or statesmanship. It does not say much, and is therefore not very objectionable in the main; but on the subject of banks and corporations it is radical in the extreme, and embraces the heigth of agrarianism. He is for making all stockholders liable in their individual capacities for the debts of the corporation. This will either drive all capital out of the State, or put our banks into the hands of great capitalists to be used by them exclusively, or into the hands of men of no responsibility, to be used as swindling machines. The doctrine of individual responsibility is the new light of Locofocoism, which must eventually destroy all the banking institutions of our country, if carried out. —*Har. Tel.*

IMPORTANT DECISION OF JUDGE KRUM.—On the trial of the case of Lorenzo Noyes vs. John Moore, Judge Krum decided that, if the sheriff have possession of a steamboat by virtue of legal process, a constable cannot legally levy upon the same boat whilst she remains in the possession of the sheriff; and that a purchase at the constable's sale, made whilst the boat remained in possession of the sheriff, acquired no title by his purchase; that in order to perfect a sale under execution, the officer must deliver possession to the purchaser, otherwise the sale will be void as against creditors and subsequent purchasers. It is important to the community that these principles should be generally understood, as it has been a common practice here for several officers to make levies and sales at different times, whilst the boat remained in the custody of other officers.—*St. Louis Repub.*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE—often the most satisfactory and conclusive—led to the conviction of P. W PARKE, as one of the murdersers of the Castner family in Warren county, New Jersey.

The Trenton State Gazette mentions the following:

"The evidence on which Parke was convicted, was that Jesse Tiger, who deposed that some time before the murder, Peter W. Parke asked him if he would join in murdering John Castner, and then, said he, *we shall have money enough.*—Mrs. Margaret Marteus also testified that being at the house, the morning after the murder, and going out of the back door to throw out some bloody water, she saw two men leaning on the fence, and one of them said to the othes, *Do I look guilty?* He answered *No.* The latter then said to the former, *Do I look guilty?* He also answered *No.* They then raised their heads, and seeing Mrs. M., one of them raised his voice and said, *what horrid murders we have up here among the mountains?* They were Peter W. Parke and Joseph Carter.

Carter, it may be remembered, is now in the Mercer County Jail, to await the decision of the Supreme Court on a motion for a new trial in his case.

As soon as the case of P. W. Parke was given to the jury, a warrant was issued for the arrest of his uncle Parke, who was acquitted some weeks ago on one indictment, but who, by reason of revelations brought out on this last trial, is to be tried on another indictment—separate bills having been found for the murder of each of the members of the Castner family.

From the N. Y. American of Tuesday.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Oxford, which arrived off the Hook on Sunday, we have London and Liverpool dates to the 18th ult. Captain Rathbone reports very heavy weather during the passage. There has been no previous communication with the ship, consequently the *News* in the Tribune of Saturday was a Hoax.

Cotton was firm at the previously reported prices.

The London Sun of the 17th mentions a collision between two vessels, the Sylph, a steamer, and the Orwell, near Woolwich. The Sylph, having about forty persons on board, went down immediately, whether with loss of life was not known.

An East Indiaman, the Scotland, was burned with her cargo at Glasgow.

The Bishop of Exeter has written a letter to his clergy directing the wearing of the surplice and other formalities, interpreted as being an enforcing of Puseyite peculiarities.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree for a loan of twelve millions of silver roubles, for the construction of the railway between Moscow and St. Petersburg.

A Vienna letter of the 28th ult. mentions a rumor from Constantinople, that the Sultan was dangerously ill.

The English papers notice the extreme cold of the season, which exceeds any thing known for many years.

The Queen was making preparations for *sleigh riding*. Most beautiful sledges, with harness, &c., had been constructed.

THE GREAT IRON STEAMER.

The steamer Great Britain had been released from confinement and made a trial trip.

She was started with six revolutions only, at which she made about four knots. On passing Portishead, at 12 o'clock, the revolutions were increased to 9½ per minute, when she made a 6¾ log; 10½ revolutions gave a log of 7 knots; 10½ revolutions a rate of 7¼ knots. The steam was kept at this point for some time, and increased to 12 revolutions, when she gave 8 knots as her rate of speed. At this period, being then near the Holmes, the experiment of turning her round with the helm hard down was tried. She came round in 9 minutes, making a circle of rather more than half a mile in diameter. She was then tried a second time, with the helm at only 30 degrees, when she came round in a most beautiful manner in only six minutes, and in a less distance. When going a straight course the stupendous mass answered her helm most readily, taking not more than one spoke of the wheel, and requiring only one man at it.

In returning homewards the speed of the engines was gradually increased to 13 revolutions, at which she gave 8¼ knots, and to 16 and 16¼ revolutions, when she went through the water at 11 knots, against a head wind, passing easily the Sampson, the fastest paddle boat out of Bristol. At this rate of going the steam was cut off by the expansion-valve at 1 foot, or one-sixth of the stroke, six of the fires not having been lit during the whole trip. The engines worked perfectly smooth and without the slightest vibration or tremor being felt in any part of the vessel.

The screw propeller during these experiments was not fully immersed; the ship's draft of water abaft being only 15 feet 6, and about 12 feet forward, and no doubt existed in the minds of those present versed in such matters, among whom was Mr. Smith, the patentee of the Archimedean screw, that upon the new experiment, or when the revolutions of the engine are increased to 20 in a minute, a speed of from 12 to 13 knots can be easily obtaihed. When the vessel was going 11 knots the screw propellor was only going 12, making the slip or loss only one-eighth and a third per cent, and which slip will of course be diminished when the screw-propeller is entirely immersed. When going at her best speed there will be no swell whatever under the bows, her stem cutting through the water just as the fastest Thames boats do.

IRELAND.

A Protestant family named Shepard had taken a farm of Mr. Fawcett, near Ballibay, in King's county, from which a Roman Catholic family named Daly had been ejected. The Shepards received a notice warning them not to take possession, if they valued their lives. They however took such precautions as they thought necessary. One of the brothers left for the purpose of bringing some furniture. On his return he saw the horses straying about, and the door partly shut. He called to his brothers, but they did not answer; and fearing to enter the house, he run to the next police station for aid. The house was entered, and one brother was found lying in it, his head smashed by a spade; and all the arms had been taken away. The body of the other brother was not found till Saturday; it was lying in a ditch, the head also smashed. A coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against "some person or persons at present unknown."

Tipperary produces its usual current list of "outrages." Four men attacked a house in Scragg, but were repulsed; land was the cause of this assault.

A long list of outrages occurred in the neighborhood of Limerick and Nenagh.

A faction fight took place in the churchyard of Ballinaltig, in the south of Ireland; a large number of infuriated men savagely fighting over a corpse which had been brought to the churchyard for interment.

Mr. Samuel M'Kim was shot in his own house, near Sligo, on the 3d instant, through the window. Patrick Curren, a farmer, was rising from a chair at the fireside of his house, at Gurneen, near Clara, when he was in like manner wounded in the arm, shoulder and breast, by a bullet and some slugs. On the third, James Murray and John Kennedy, brothers-in-law, quarrelled about some land which they held jointly; Murray received a mortal blow, of which he died on the 5th. An armed party entered the house of Joseph Burk, at Douras, in Kings county, on Friday, during the man's absence, fired shots over the head of his wife, destroyed some seed wheat, hay, and agricultural implements, and left word that Burk had better prepare his coffin; he is herd to Mr. Blackett, who lately took some land from his tenants, making them compensation in money. William Shea, an old man, was killed with a stone by his son Michael, at Kilvemnon, near Callan, because he was spreading some seed wheat for a sick son-in-law, with whom Michael had quarreled.

THE CHISTIAN MINISTER.—Our study ought to be not only to preach exactly, but to live exactly; let the misplacing of one action in your lives trouble you more than the misplacing of words in your discourses. This is the way to succeed in your embassy, and give up your account with joy.—[Flavel.

COMMERCIAL.

The following is given as the export of Produce to foreign ports from the port of Philadelphia for 1844:

Exports of Philadelphia.

		Value.
Flour	bbls 196,433	$882,065
Wheat	bush 53,575	53,116
Corn	110,064	60,542
Corn Meal	bbls 109,356	240,520
Rye Meal	21,904	68,615
Rice	casks 2,254	44,906
Ship Bread	bbls 31,103	104,339
	kegs 11,651	
Bark	hhds 1,693	28,376
Naval Stores	bbls 22,776	45,247
Tobacco	hhds 910	51,251
Cotton	bales 6,471	216,546
Domestics	5,907	339,209
Total		$2,105,124

The shipments of Wheat were almost exclusively to the British North American Colonies. The exports of Bread stuffs to these colonies reached $255,477. Africa, West Indies, S. America and China took nearly all the Domestics, while the West Indies took $750,963 worth of Bread Stuffs.

BUFFALO.

From a large and valuable statement relative to the Imports and Exports at Buffalo, for the year 1844, contained in the Commercial Advertiser of the 15th inst. we have selected the following items of general interest:

Uninterrupted navigation was enjoyed longer during the past season than for many years. The lake marine is now palpably adequate to the wants of our commerce, and although further increase of tonnage, both in steamers and sail vessels, is announced for the forthcoming season, a calm estimate of our wants will not permit us to believe it can be made productive, unless the coast or trade of the upper lakes increases, or we have free access to the fisheries, &c., of Superior.

Perhaps some interested would be astonished to learn that 18,000 tons of new vessels have been added to the Lake marine, in four seasons. It is a fact, notwithstanding.

The whole number of vessels of all descriptions arriving and departing from this port, except those running to points within this district, which are not compelled to report at the Custom House, for the season of 1844, was—

	Steamers.	Prop'rs.	Sail-craft.	Total.
Arrivals	960	41	1,946	2,987
Departures	998	35	1,954	2,987
	1,958	80	3,910	5,978

The comparative table appended will show the number of arrivals and departures, aggregate quantity of flour and wheat landed, together with the estimated value of lake imports here for five seasons.

Ar. & Dep.	Flour.	Wheat.	Est. val.
1839	5,955	930,567	$1,861,020
1840	4,800	500,030	1,002,190	6,172,960
1841	5,200	744,057	1,666,670	7,807,400
1842	5,623	745,022	1,761,710	7,62[illegible],050
1843	5,881	917,547	1,927,340	10,660,000
1844	5,978	915,030	2,177,500	8,000,000

The total quantity of wheat, reducing the flour to its standard, gives us the following as the aggregate landed at this port for—

1844.	1843.	1842.	1841.	1840.
6,752,650	6,144,836	5,480,820	5,236,895	3,952,340

Or if all manufactured into Flour, the subjoined in barrels:

	bbls.		bbls.
1844	1,350,450	1841	1,047,670
1843	1,228,965	1840	790,468
1842	1,097,964	1839	790,632

CANAL EXPORTS FROM BUFFALO FOR 1844.—The elaborate tables officially prepared by Collector Thayer and assistants, for the department at Albany, present the extent of the Canal trade at this place in detail. On the 30 ult. we arranged a hasty table of the canal business for the past season, from data kept since the commencement of navigation last spring, and which varied but a trifle from the weekly abstract made up; but a general revision of these abstracts by the canal officers since the canal closed, have afforded a full opportunity to detect errors and arrange the customary official report—the leading features of which are exhibited below.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

PRODUCE, ETC. SENT FORWARD.

Flour	brls. 851,180	Wheat	bu. 1,786,104
Pork	52,417	Corn	114,529
Beef	43,348	Oats	2,249
Ashes	37,365	Rye	2,249
Wool	lbs. 2,611,148	Barley	55
Cheese	2,204,827	Peas	967
Butter & Lard	6,281,577	Whiskey	gal's 19,352
Linseed	126,482	Bds. & scang.	ft. 15,502,450
Clover & oth. seed	3,218,488	Staves	61,515,236
Furs & Pelteries	366,186	Timber	8,812
Hides	676,329	Pig Iron	lbs. 561,156
Hops	92,650	Leather	302,454
Tobacco	210,152	Lead pig & bar	126,158
Iron ware	77,430	Dried Fruit	193,272

The principal articles received here by the canal during the same period, were—

Mdze	tons 46,849	Salt	brls 156,018
Furniture	4,449	Bran and Shorts	bu. 14,423
Hides	lbs 296,522	Hops	lbs 12,182
Cotton	15,246	Whiskey	gals 1,092
Tobacco	61,052	Pig Iron	lbs 861,250
Iron ware	tons 1,172	Gypsum	140,642
Mineral Coal	2,856	Leather	2,490

Onondaga N. Y. Salt.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs has been made, and exhibits some valuable statistics. There have been manufactured in the town of Salina, during the year 1844:

Common or Fine Salt,	3,358,240	bushels.	
Coarse or Solar Salt	332,118	"	
Ground or Dairy Salt,	312,96[illegible]	"	

Making a total of over four millions of bushels, being an increase of 876,054 bushels over the product of last year. The duty paid on this amount is at 6c the bushel, $240,213 24c.

Whole amount delivered at tide water at the junction of the Erie and Champlain Canal in 1844, 1,176,090 barrels, at Buffalo, 156,021 barrels; at Oswego, 275,136 barrels. There arrived at tide water in

1839,	24,440	bushels Onondaga Salt.	
1840,	13,640	"	"
1841,	90,984	"	"
1842,	156,500	"	"
1843,	536,954	"	"
1844,	878,596	"	"

We learn from the Newark Daily Advertiser, that altered notes of the State Bank of that city are in circulation; let. D, payable to E. Bolles, and dated Jan. 1, 1844. They are well done. In the words *ten dollars on demand*, the word *on* is left out. Several of them, we understand, have been passed in the neighborhood of Trenton by a gang who purchased cattle and other stock.

Iron Trade of Nashville.

We have now before us the reduced tariff of prices adopted by the leading manufacturers, Messrs. Stucker Woods & Co. and A. W. Vanleer, on 1st inst., and we are pleased to have it in our power to state as an additional recommendation of this market, that Iron and Castings are now sold at lower figures than they have ever before been known in Tennessee. Very considerable reductions, it will be recollected by dealers, were made in the spring of 1843. But the table then adopted, compared with the present, ranged from 1 to 3c higher on all descriptions, except com. ¼ in. bar, and ½c higher on that, the present price being 1c. Thus 1¼x¾ in Bars, that were sold at 7½ are now offered at 5½c. Bands 7½@ against 5@5½c now. Squares 5½@11 against 4@7c now. Hoops 10@11 against 6½@7c. Horse Shoe 6½ against 4½c. Castings, hollow ware 3 against 2½c. Nails 6@7 against 5@6c. The Roller Iron from the Cumberland Works, Messrs. Stucker, Woods & Co's. is now sold at 6c. a reduction of 2c from the old prices.—Whig.

A statement, published in the Nashville papers, contains the following account of the condition of the Bank of Tennessee and Branches on Dec. 31st, 1844:

Circulation	$1,01[illegible],741	Against Specie	$712,073
Due depositors	829,016	Other bank notes	111,538
Due banks	630,104	Due from Banks	516,940
	$1,786,861		$1,340,551
Leaving to be made good from Discount line			446,310
			$1,786,861

The discount line being $3,403,266, only about 13 per cent would be required to make good the immediate liabilities of the institution, leaving $2,956,956, and Real Estate $301,396 to represent the Capital Stock belonging to the State.

The steamer Ohio sunk one of her keels, which she had in tow, at Providence. Mill's Landing, on the Illinois river, day before yesterday; it was laden with flour, about 600 bbls. of which are said to have been damaged.—St. Louis New Era.

MILTENBERGER & BROWN

Offer for Sale or Exchange for Property in the City of Pittsburgh.

THE subscribers, desirous of winding up their old business, offer to sell on time or will take in exchange, suitable property in this city, the following described property, to wit:

1600 Acres of land, lying on both sides of the Yough iogheny river, six miles below Connelsville, Fayette co., Pa. This property is well known as the Little Falls or Franklin Iron Works—one of the best water powers in this part of the country; and will be cut up into farms to suit purchasers, and the price to suit the times, and the terms to suit the purchasers.

They will offer on favorable terms 4 Lots near the New Court House, fronting on Coal Lane between High street and Grant street. These lots are 20 feet front by 80 and 121 feet deep, opening on an Alley in the rear.

2 Lots on Holmes' Hill—Nos. 48 and 49—24 feet front by 122 feet deep—adjoining property of Thomas Liggett in the rear.

2 Lots in Allegheny city—Nos. 49 and 50—fronting on Lecock street, 22 feet front by 110 feet deep to an alley—on which is erected two good and commodious two story brick houses, with dining rooms and kitchens on the same floor, with a good well of water and a pump in the yard.

They also offer a FORCE PUMP, which has never been put in use, made to attach to machinery in case of fire, to be used with hose—equal to one of our best engines.

ALSO, a set of Slitters with wrought iron housings to slit Nail Rods ½, ¾ and 1 inch wide by any thickness

For particulars inquire of the subscriber at his dwelling on Liberty street opposite Ferry.

jan 27-d&w6m GEO. MILTENBERGER.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, and in pursuance of the directions of the last Will and Testament of ALEXANDER ROBINSON, late of the said county, deceased, the undersigned Executors of the said Alexander Robinson, will expose to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises in Allegheny city, on **Tuesday, February 18, 1845, at 2 o'clock, P. M.**, the following described Real Estate, part of the property of said deceased, to wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of ground, numbered six (6) in Alexander Semple's plan or subdivision of Lots Nos 58, 59 and 60, in the borough (now city) of Allegheny, and bounded and described as follows:—Commencing on the south side of Ohio street at a point twenty-two feet and ten inches westwardly from the corner of Whig alley, in the same plan; thence extending along the said last mentioned street twenty-two feet and ten inches, or thereabouts, westwardly; thence at right angles with Ohio street, southwardly ninety feet to a fifteen feet alley in the same plan; thence along the said last mentioned alley eastwardly twenty two feet and ten inches or thereabouts, and thence northwardly at right angle with the said last mentioned alley ninety feet to the place of beginning, and having a two story brick dwelling house, with back building and carriage house and stable thereon erected. This house contains seven rooms, finished in the best style, suitable for the comfortable accommodation of a large family.

ALSO,

All that other part of said lot, numbered five (5) in the plan of the said Alex. Semple, Beginning on the west side of Whig alley, at the distance of forty-six feet southwardly from Ohio street; thence along the said alley southwardly forty-four feet to Diamond alley, in the same plan; thence westwardly along the said last mentioned alley twenty-two feet and ten inches to the line of Lot No 6, in the same plan; thence by the said line northwardly forty-four feet, and thence eastwardly by a line parallel with Ohio street twenty-two feet and ten inches to the place of beginning, and having a two story brick dwelling house thereon erected. This house is very suitable for the accommodation of a small family.

TERMS—One-third cash, and the balance in two equal instalments, at six and twelve months respectively, with interest, to be secured by Mortgage upon the said premises.

JOHN FLEMING,
JOHN CASKEY,
DAVID GREGG,
Executors.

By order of the Court,
THOS. FARLEY, Clk
jan 27-d1w&w2t

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 10th of September last, Jacob Gulbee, an indented apprentice to the Blacksmith business. All persons are warned against trusting or harboring him on my account. The above reward, but no charges will be paid for his apprehension on return, by the subscriber. LESLIE JACK,
jan 28-w3t* of East Deer Township, Allegheny Co

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, at Pittsburgh.
DRS. SPEER & KUHN

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so